

'SPARE ROSENBERGS'— TOP SCIENTISTS PLEAD

—See Pages 6 and 7—

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 1

26

January 4, 1953

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

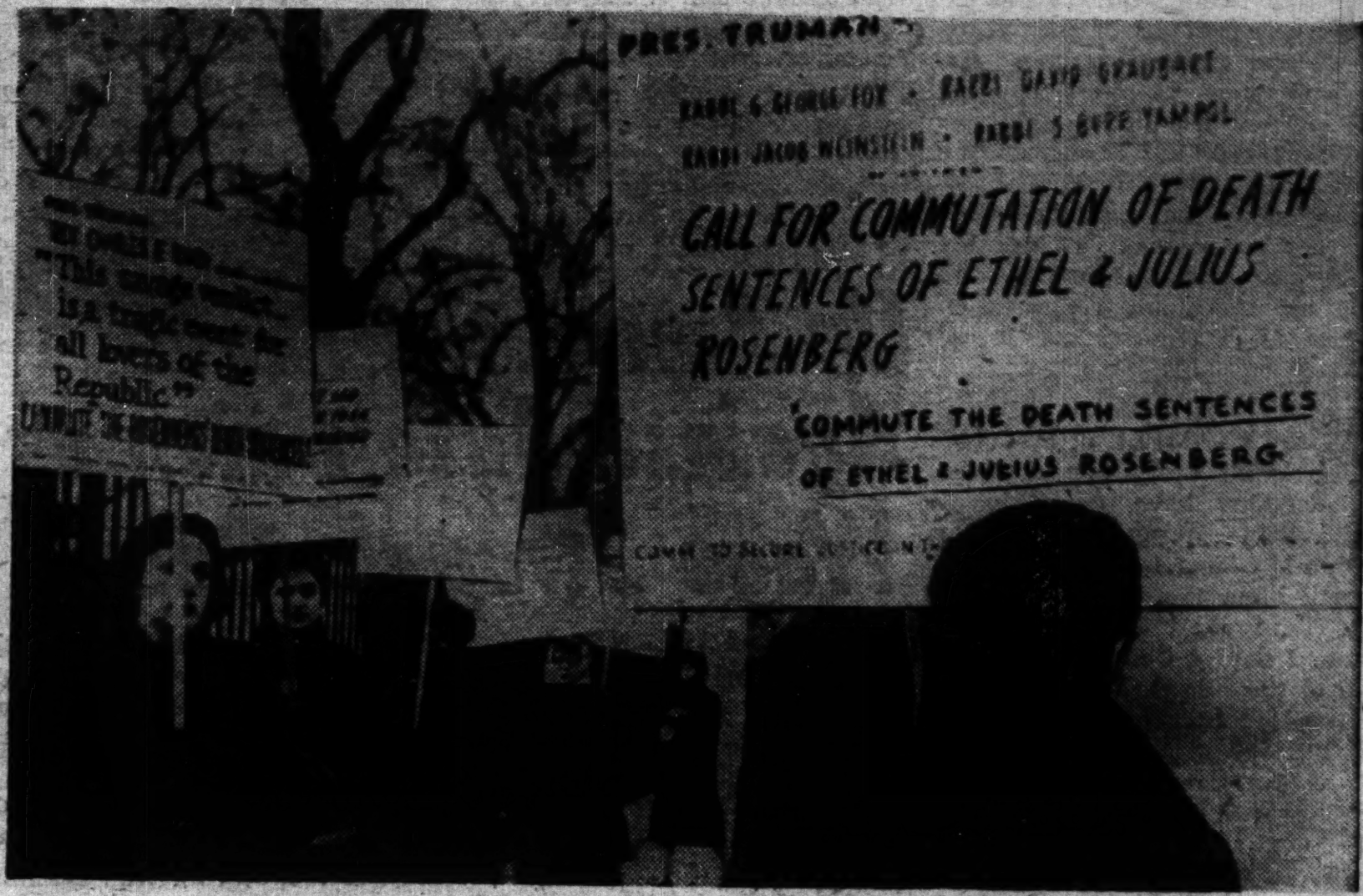
But an outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Let us grasp this opportunity!

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



LOST

3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers. It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)

	1947	1950	Aug. 1952
			(After Korea)
Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accessories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	75 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with (Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P.S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

Can U. S.-Soviet Talks Work?

—See Page 4

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity shown in stand on civil rights legislation

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united-front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That those resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding; and, as the AFL

threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nation-

wide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teachers.

Continued on Page 13)

Un-Americans Move Against Auto Union as Wage Struggle Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

WHILE a million auto workers seek economic adjustments in the 5-year contracts which if won can set a new wage pattern for 1953, the House Un-American Activities Committee sought to come to the aid of the employers to prevent this by a red-baiting blast against the CIO United Auto Workers.

The usual fabrications of stool-pigeons was used as a "report" by the Un-Americans. On this committee is U. S. Senator-elect Charles Potter, whose campaign fund was swelled by \$1,000 apiece taken by GM, Ford and Chrysler from their dealers.

Central target of the Un-Americans was, as usual, Ford Local 600, which has been backing the demands for higher pensions, for adding one cent to the annual improvement raise, and for making 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten under the escalator since 1950, part of the base rates.

DAVE MOORE, Negro leader at Ford 600, and co-chairman of the progressive caucus, declared in a statement run in the daily press here:

"No doubt the Un-American committee would have preferred that we Ford workers elect stool-pigeons from our local who supplied them with their mis-information.

"We reject the flagrant attempts of the committee to decide for us our leader's program and activities. We will vigorously fight the

proposed plan of the Un-American committee to substitute government domination and control of unions for our free American trade union movement.

"We charge that the hand of C. E. Wilson is behind this latest blast of the Un-American committee.

"It is a clumsy but sinister attempt to paralyze and stop the united struggle of our UAW to reopen the 5-year contract for increased wages, higher pensions, elimination of the vicious speed-up drive, the FEPC model clause and other demands to protect workers against the high cost of living, sky-high taxes and frozen wages.

"The Un-American Committee, despised and criticized by decent Americans in all walks of life, exposes itself by its failure to investigate or make reference to such Un-American practices on the part of the Big Three auto makers as discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading, recently condemned by our international union.

"The Un-American committee will not succeed in developing their phony red-baiting hysteria to divert the auto workers from fighting for improved wages and better working conditions.

"We will not permit this committee to call the shots at our UAW convention and further we will not permit it to impose on Ford workers a 'ja' elections as part of a gigantic plot for an Eisenhower-Wilson government controlled trade union movement."

He Told Off the Steel Trust on Company Time

U. S. Steel tries to lull its employees with movies on paid time, but a Negro stock worker shows up its jimcrow policies.

By MAC HUGHES

GARY, Ind.

U. S. STEEL is currently spending a quarter of a million dollars here to convince the 20,000 employees in its Gary Works that they live in the best of all possible worlds.

But there's at least one blast furnace worker who is not only skeptical but bold enough to say so.

For the past several weeks, a series of four hour-length movies have been shown in the Plant Superintendent's garage and other points throughout the sprawling works.

TO THESE MOVIES, employees have been herded in groups on company time. So intent is management on exposing every work-

whose jobs do not permit taking time out to see the films after hours—at time-and-a-half.

Theme of the movies is that capitalism is really the brotherhood of man, and that management, as an equal partner with labor, has no interest but to fulfill society's needs.

The workers dozed through these generalities and collected their hour's pay. Nothing much happened—until eager-beaver lecturer decided to embroider a bit on the prepared text.

IT HAPPENED as the blast furnace workers were viewing the section of the film dealing with constitutional liberties. As Lincoln's likeness faded from the screen, the lecturer picked up his mimeographed outline and addressed the Negro and white furnace workers.

"Everybody agrees that all Americans have equal rights and opportunities?" he queried.

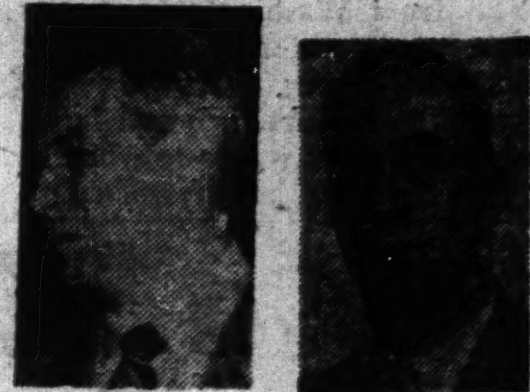
A middle-aged Negro, who works in the drafty, damp blast furnace stockhouse, lifted his hand for recognition.

"No," he enunciated clearly. "No? No...?" the lecturer floundered, "Watta you mean by that?"

"We Negro people don't have equal rights any place," the stockhouse worker declared. "Right here in this department we're discriminated against."

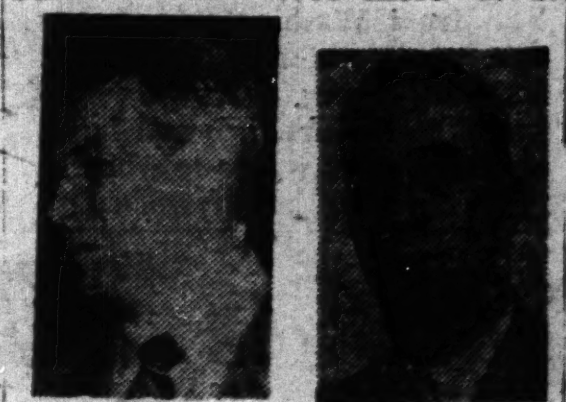
He pinpointed the lecturer with an index finger. "You know that as well as I do!"

"Well... Let's get on to the next point," the lecturer said hurriedly, flipping the pages of his prepared text.

McDONALD
Steel UnionBRIDGES
Drew Top Vote

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week, taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 20,000 more U. S.

McDONALD
Steel UnionBRIDGES
Drew Top Vote

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

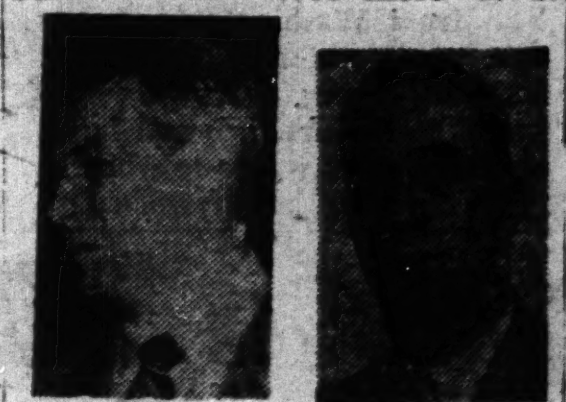
1952's strikes... 20,000 more seamen out of jobs... Locomotive strike in 10th week

THE YEAR 1952 topped all others but 1946, in number of man-days idle in strikes—55,000,000 over 22,900,000 man-days in 1951—and involved more than 3,500,000 workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, in a year-end statement, called for a "united front" of labor as the new administration takes power in Washington where, says the union, Martin Durkin, designate Secretary of Labor, is "the only friendly face." ... But AFL president George Meany saw the entire Eisenhower administration as friendly and called for cooperation with it. ... Meany also urged continued price and wage controls, taking issue with the CIO's stand for suspension. ... The UE urged both AFL and CIO to quit the WSB.

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week, taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 20,000 more U. S.

McDONALD
Steel UnionBRIDGES
Drew Top Vote

seamen out of work, because of foreign competition and shrinking of trade. ... The new McCarran-Walter racist immigration law, requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't help shipping or U. S. seamen. ... An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

The steel union nominated, without opposition, David J. McDonald to succeed the late Philip Murray as president; also James G. Timmes as vice-president and I. W. Abel as secretary-treasurer. Election is by referendum.

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11½ cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. ... A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's long-shore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. ... Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. ... Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. ... The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. ... Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co. ... The court ruled that the strike was illegal under the state's anti-strike law.

BILLY ALLAN, LABOR CANDIDATE, FILES FOR COUNCIL

DETROIT.—There is need to elect a peoples representative to the city council, said William (Billy) Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker and defendant in the pending Smith Act case, as he filed to run for a vacancy in the Detroit City Council.

Allan scored the council for condoning fare raises to 20 cents on

DSR; their vote to lift rent controls; their sabotage of FEPC; their making 25,000 peoples on housing projects sign Hitler-like loyalty oaths; their tearing down of residences of over 3,000 Negro families on the East Side without giving adequate, decent housing for all those evicted to go to; their refusal to curb police brutality against Negro citizens and their

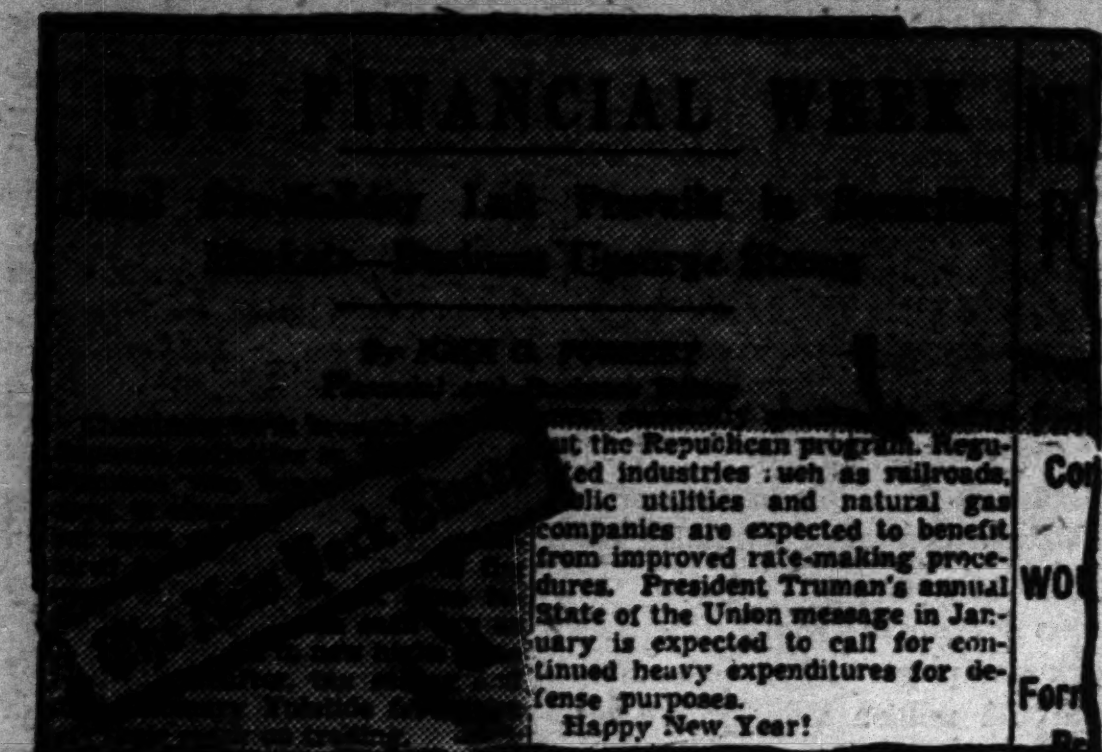
strikebreaking acts against the DSR transit workers through use of the Hutchinson Act.

A peoples' representative in the City Council would act differently he said. He would work to see that the peoples mandate in the Nov. 4 election to Eisenhower to get a cease-fire in Korea would be carried out, thus millions of dollars

now used for war could be spent for new housing, schools, hospitals and for jobs for our boys who would come back from Korea.

Also, Allan said, he would work for passage of a FEPC ordinance like the cities of Pontiac and River Rouge have, would propose a revaluation of property \$25,000 a year and over for additional taxation and cut taxes of the small

homeowner. He also proposed as a beginning to save the DSR the dime fare should be made permanent, that the city should seek to get reallocated again federal funds so that the 30,000 housing units lost through council's negligence could be built on a non-segregated basis, with no loyalty oaths. He said he would work for a city price control ordinance.



The New York Times financial editor sees a "happy new year" in store for big business as Eisenhower's cabinet takes over and Washington looks forward to "continued heavy expenditures" for arms.

Tenants to Resist CHA 'Loyalty Oaths'

CHICAGO.—The new so-called "loyalty oaths" for housing project tenants here this week ran into resistance from tenants as well as a move to illegalize the oaths in the courts.

The Chicago Housing Authority is carrying out a decision of its commissioners to force 8,000 families to submit to the oath or be evicted.

However, it appeared possible that this entire thought-control program will be nullified before it gets very far.

A SURVEY taken in one project here this week showed that all of the families polled were opposed to the loyalty oath and some of them stated that they would refuse to sign it under any circumstances.

The oath states that neither the tenant nor any member of his family belongs to any one of 212 organizations on the so-called "Attorney General's list."

A similar oath in Oklahoma was recently declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. It is

on this basis that Edward Fruchman, attorney for the CHA, states flatly that the oath program planned here is entirely illegal.

A CHA SPOKESMAN declared that pending a court review the housing authority is going ahead with its plan to submit the oaths to the 8,500 families, which he said will take a year to complete.

Starting immediately, the oath will be administered to new applicants for CHA housing. Then

the families will be reached who live in the 11 federally-aided projects in Chicago. Eventually, it is also supposed to extend to the 10,500 families in 12 additional projects now being built.

Supporting Fruchman's view that the oaths are unconstitutional is John L. Yancey, organizer for the CIO government workers, a CHA commissioner. Fruchman declared that loyalty test was an unconstitutional product of "these hysterical times."

Rap Fare Hike

PHILADELPHIA. A FARE RISE—a \$5 million yearly sum—was slipped on Dec. 24 to the Main Line millionaires who own the Philadelphia Transportation Co. with the announcement that transit fares would be upped to 15 cents plus 3 cents for the first transfer. Fares were 13 1/3 cents, 15 cents with transfer.

City officials who had been opposing the increase for eight months said it would be fought in the courts. PTC officials said they will demand a still further fare rise.

Meanwhile 10,000 members of the CIO Transport Workers Local

234 are being compelled to work under an anti-strike injunction that expires Jan. 14. The workers are demanding 32 cent an hour wage increases and improved working conditions.

The Pennsylvania CIO, Communist Party and Progressive Party have called for the revamping of the Public Utilities law and the addition of representatives of labor, the Negro people, and small farm organizations to the commission.

The PUC has also been condemned for its arrogance in disregarding the interests of the people in recently granting a \$21,000,000 hike to Bell Telephone.

Plan 'Old Milk' For Chicagoans!

By MARTHA BASSETT

CHICAGO. — Families here will begin getting what a Chicago Board of Health spokesman called "old milk" on Feb. 1, when Sunday milk deliveries are scheduled to end.

The new plan—a profit-making device at the expense of the health of Chicago's children—is being put into effect over the opposition of the consuming public and the dairy workers' unions.

Frank Gillespie, secretary-treasurer of Dairy Employees Local 754, told The Worker that the new scheme "will make millions for the dairy owners." Several hundred members of his union and of the milk wagon drivers union are slated to lose their jobs.

THE NEW PLAN may be a direct violation of the city ordinance which forbids a 24-hour delay in the delivery of fresh milk. While spokesmen for the big dairies were purposefully vague on how the new schedule would work out, it was apparent that much of the milk will be deteriorated by the time it reaches consumers.

Said Carl Feigler of the Milk Wagon Drivers Local 753: "Consumers must have milk delivered every day in the

week." He pointed out that many Chicago families do not have adequate refrigeration for keeping old milk from going completely bad while they using it.

Peter K. Larsen of the Board of Health said that "dealers are going to be stuck with a lot of old milk if the companies don't keep bottling plants open seven days a week."

THE NEW SCHEDULE was approved by Judge Rodger Kyle in an arbitration case between the unions involved and the big dairies. Unable to raise their milk prices any higher, the companies hit on this device to raise their profits.

Jay Harris, of the Pure Milk Association, stated that the new scheme was put into effect "at the insistence of the dairy owners who wanted to cut down on men."

HOUSEWIVES who have heard about the new plan have been calling in their protests to the Chicago Board of Health, which has the power to halt the threat of spoiled milk for Chicago families.

One housewife checked with the Board asking what about milk that is bottled on Saturday and delivered on Monday. That

would be old milk," a Board spokesman replied.

Gilliespie, whose local union includes the inside dairy workers, told The Worker that the dairies tried unsuccessfully to get by with this scheme before.



Plan Big Campaign For Civil Liberties

CHICAGO.—A meeting scheduled for the middle of this month will follow up on the "Campaign for Freedom" sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Joseph L. Prochep, president of the Chicago section of the Jewish women's organization, said that a continuations committee would meet as a permanent body.

The two women's organization held a conference here last Dec. 11, where some 100 group representatives discussed the threat to civil liberties.

THE NEW "Campaign for

Freedom" is aimed at promoting freedom of speech and protecting "the liberties of all the citizens of the community."

The parley took note of the alarming growth of McCarthyism and the widespread attacks on the Bill of Rights and on the rights of minority groups.

Said Mrs. Prochep: "Attacks on freedom are being made in the name of freedom itself. The majority of Americans have been slow to realize what is happening."

"They must be mobilized and aroused. And most important of all, they must be given the strength that comes with knowing that they are not alone. The best antidote to fear is concerted action."

Canadians Give U.S. Envoy Plea For Clemency to Rosenbergs

The U. S. Embassy at Ottawa, Canada, received a petition of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg last Friday. The petition was presented by a delegation of 27 people from Montreal, including French-Canadians, English and Jewish Canadians. The delegation was received by Mr. V. M. Pallister, assistant to the American Ambassador, Stanley Woodward. Mr. Pallister promised he would transmit the petition to President Truman through the Ambassador. The petitioners then picketed the embassy with banners urging clemency, reminding the passers-by of the miscarriage of justice in the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

British Weekly Asks Truman For Clemency to the Rosenbergs

The influential New Statesman and Nation in London has stated that "if Mr. Truman is wise, one of his last acts as President would be to commute this sentence (death for the Rosenbergs)."

The liberal weekly goes on to say that "The Rosenbergs were not tried for treason—for which U. S. courts have only twice imposed a death sentence—nor for giving aid to an enemy."

Though accepting the government's version of a "spy ring" for which there was not the slightest evidence, the New Statesman and Nation goes on to say:

"Klaus Fuchs who was part of the same espionage group only received a 14-year sentence for his part in it. Moreover, the United States was nominally allied to the Soviet Union at the time of their offense. For these reasons, the death sentence seems both harsh and foolish."

Says Africans Unite To Fight Race Bias

PHILADELPHIA.—The people Whittier Hotel in celebration of of South Africa are uniting to Bill of Rights Day.

fight white supremacy and oppression. Dr. Jack, pastor of the Unitarian Pression, Dr. Homer A. Jack de Church, Evanston, Ill., also gave clared here.

Dr. Jack, recently returned from African liberation movement Sunday Africa, spoke at an American Civil Liberties Union luncheon in the Quakers.

Trade, not war, saves auto jobs

Car Sales, Production Drop



TAKE TO BOATS IN HOLLAND FLOODS—As the waters of the Maas River flood, people of Urmond take to boats for street travel. A winter thaw caused the river to overflow.

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Output of war materials in the auto industry doubled in 1952 as compared with 1951 and as a result fewer vehicles were produced in 1952 than in 1951. The production in '52 was 5,554,000 as compared with 6,765,000 in 1951. Some 72,000 auto workers are now employed on war work.

Reports released here recently announced that many of these workers would have to seek employment back in auto this summer due to government proposals of cutting down on tank and plane production.

With a constantly shrinking car market, chances are slim of thousands of these workers getting back in plants where no more than 5½ million vehicles are expected to be produced.

UAW progressives have constantly maintained that war production isn't the answer to jobs in the industry. They have fought

for an end to war economy and a return to peace-time production, trade with China, and Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, lower taxes and lower prices. It is possible to have jobs and peace.

But the UAW brass continued to clamor for war contracts. Many shops, such as Chrysler's plant on the West Coast, were converted to aircraft production. And now comes the effect of this policy.

Two weeks ago the Chrysler management notified officers of Local 230, UAW-CIO, that the government, without advance notice, has decided that it doesn't need certain aircraft made by Douglas.

As a result, Douglas is calling in sub-contracts let to Chrysler. By New Year's Day an estimated 1,000 workers will be out of a job and on the street.

Auto workers in America should learn from what is happening in Canada.

At Ottawa, Canada, on Dec. 10, a joint delegation of local unions of the UAW and United Steel workers told their federal members of Parliament that "the farm implement industry of Canada is dependent on world trade for its existence."

The workers' leaders stressed that the heavy layoffs at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Woodstock were a result in a decline in world trade and declared:

"For a healthy farm implement industry in Canada it is necessary for Canada to trade with other nations of the world."

Ask Repeal of Repressive Laws

PHILADELPHIA.—The Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, which was organized to defeat the witchhunting and union-busting aims of the House Un-American Activities Committee when it held hearings here, has issued a call for a conference "For Democratic Rights and Constitutional Liberties," Wed., Jan. 14, 8 p.m., at the "Met," Broad & Poplar Sts.

Further information on the conference can be received from Alton H. Finck, secretary, 13 N. 13 St., Room 303, Philadelphia 7.

Direct FEPC Fight

HARRISBURG.—The state Council for an FEPC in Pennsylvania has appointed an executive director to lead the group's campaign in the new legislative session that opens here Jan. 6. He is Robert J. O'Donnell. The Council is a coordinating agency of 51 statewide organizations sponsoring a compulsory fair employment law.

Strike Vote Brings Union Shop on 2 RRs

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich., Jan. 4 (EP).—Two western railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Missouri Kansas & Texas (Katy) are the first to cave in and grant the union shop to the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees drive. Strike ballots on the two roads turned the trick.

Jimcrow Sinclair Oil Co. Pipe Line Hits a 'Dead End'

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — A Negro town councilman has put a stopper in the Sinclair Oil Company's new \$2 million pipeline—until the company agrees to hire Negroes.

James Dent, the only Negro on the nine-man East Chicago council, bottled up an ordinance to allow the final link to be put into the pipeline.

The 22-inch oil line has been laid all the way from the company's Oklahoma wells. However, to complete its course into the giant Sinclair refineries here, the company must have the town's permission to cross two East Chicago streets—Indianapolis Boulevard and White Oak Ave.

*

DENT, as chairman of the

NEGRO COUNCILMAN IN E. CHICAGO SAYS: 'NO JOBS FOR NEGRO WORKERS—NO OIL'

Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, says "No." And his disapproval is enough, since the ordinance remains tabled in his committee until he agrees to report it out.

As the only Negro councilman in this steel and oil town, Dent has met repeatedly with Sinclair management in an effort to get them to abandon their policy of job discrimination. Their last meeting, he said, "failed miserably."

Dent actually has the backing of a majority of the council. A vote of five members of the committee could force the measure out of the hands of the commit-

tee headed by Dent. But that is not considered likely.

DENT has been elected to the council at-large for three terms. The town of East Chicago has a population of 55,000 of which 13,000 are Negroes. During the

time Dent was in the armed services in World War II, his wife served in the Council in his place.

The councilman declared that he is prepared to hold out against the Sinclair Oil Company "for keeps" if they remain stubborn in their refusal to hire Negro workers.

Ask Gov. Fine Name Worker on Board

HARRISBURG.—Gov. John Fine should have at least "one voice on the Commission to speak in their behalf," Beitscher pointed out that the P. U. C. "has yet to deny any application for a rate increase from any major gas company, electric company, telephone company, or the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh transportation companies."

Urging that working people

McKees Rocks Housing Project Is Center of Fight on Bias

McKEES ROCKS, Pa. — This Village, small industrial city, on the outskirts of Pittsburgh, has become the center of a county-wide fight for non-segregated public housing.

Burgess David Hershman, head of the Democratic organization, and the Borough Council controlled by the Democrats are demanding that Uansa Village, a 50-unit public housing project in the Bottoms along the Ohio River, be opened only to low-rent families living in the area. Since only whites reside there now this would permanently bar Negro families.

However, on the other side of a railroad trestle which runs along one side of the project there are some 40 Negro families housed in makeshift, firetrap wooden barracks put up for migrant workers imported to man the plant of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co. during World War I. These families shop in the Bottoms and send their children to schools in that area.

"The housing shortage and prejudice against renting to Negroes have combined to prevent their securing other shelter. Many of them had been anticipating moving into the new, modern units of the

The 1949 Public Housing Act provides that projects shall be open to all applicants within a maximum yearly income range, without regard to race, creed, color, religion or national origin. However, the McKees Rocks authorities claim that a former chairman and a project planner of the Allegheny County Housing Authority had promised the McKees Rocks Borough Council in 1950 that occupancy of the Village would be restricted to residents of the Bottoms—all whites.

The Urban League under chairmanship of William P. Young is heading the struggle to compel the Authority to carry out the provisions of the Housing Act and enable Negro families to apply for tenancy. The League contends that if any such special agreement had been made, it is null and void on the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision holding that restrictive covenants cannot be enforced at law.

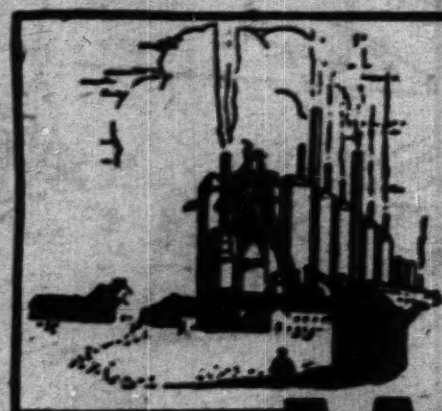
This fight against segregation has spread to another county project at Hays Manor, on Bell Ave. The Uansa project will be ready for occupancy this month and the other in August.



WHERE 16 DIED in Nagoya, Japan. Blast was caused by explosion of hydrogen tank at a chemical factory. About 500 persons were injured.

'SPARE ROSENBERGS'— TOP SCIENTISTS PLEAD

—See Pages 6 and 7—



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 1
26

January 4, 1953
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

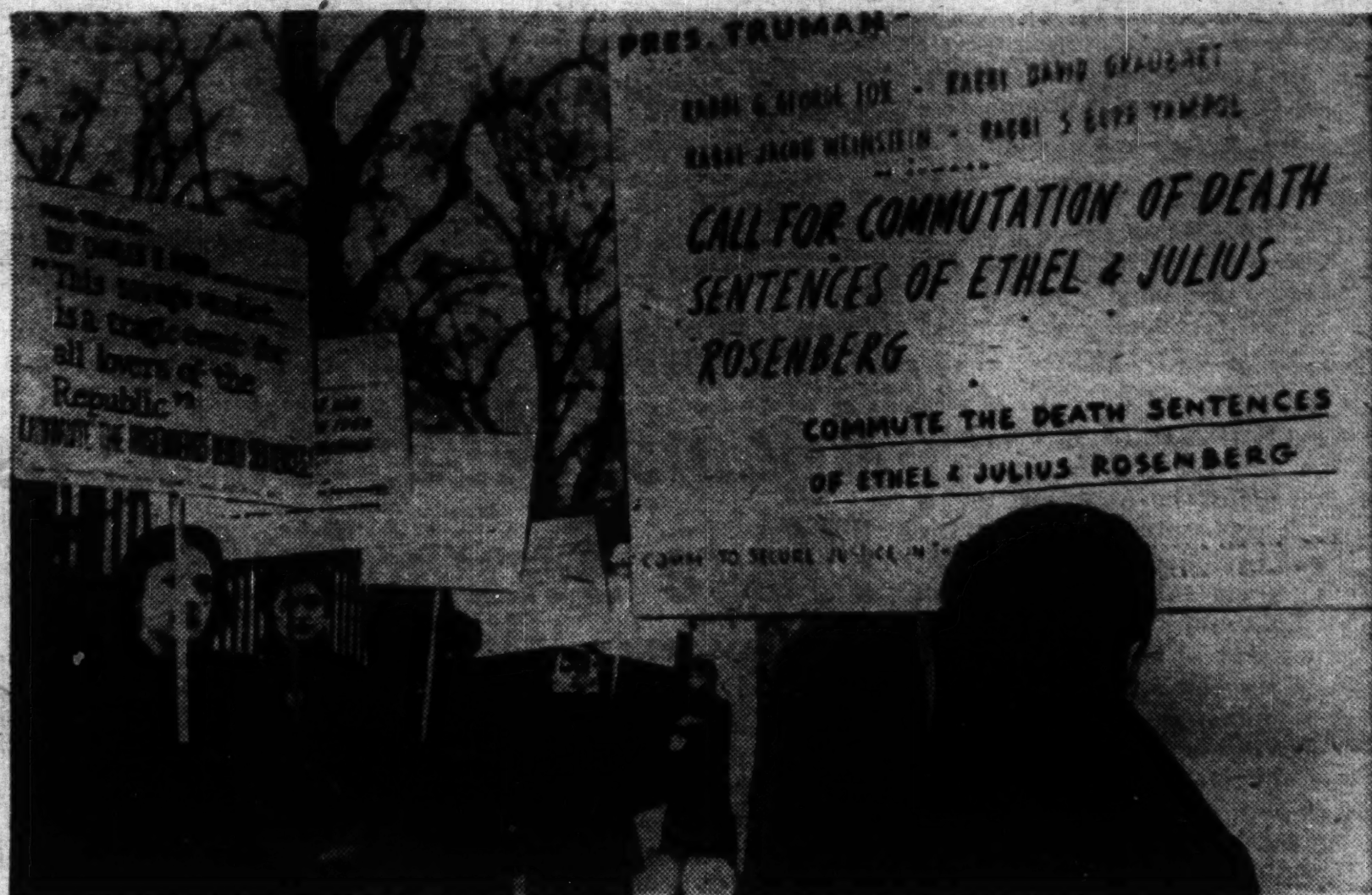
The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

But an outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



LOST

3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers. It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)

	1947	1950	Aug. 1952 (After Korea)
Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accessories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	73 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with (Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P.S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

Allan Files for City Council

—See Back Page

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity shown in stand on civil rights legislation

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That those resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding, and as the AFL

threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nation-

wide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teach-

Continued on Page 13)



Un-Americans Move Against Auto Union as Wage Struggle Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

WHILE a million auto workers seek economic adjustments in the 5-year contracts which if won can set a new wage pattern for 1953, the House Un-American Activities Committee sought to come to the aid of the employers to prevent this by a red-baiting blast against the CIO United Auto Workers.

The usual fabrications of stool-pigeons was used as a "report" by the Un-Americans. On this committee is U. S. Senator-elect Charles Potter, whose campaign fund was swelled by \$1,000 apiece taken by GM, Ford and Chrysler from their dealers.

Central target of the Un-Americans was, as usual, Ford Local 600, which has been backing the demands for higher pensions, for adding one cent to the annual improvement raise, and for making 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten under the escalator since 1950, part of the base rates.

DAVE MOORE, Negro leader at Ford 600, and co-chairman of the progressive caucus, declared in a statement run in the daily press here:

"No doubt the Un-American committee would have preferred that we Ford workers elect stool-pigeons from our local who supplied them with their mis-information.

"We reject the flagrant attempts of the committee to decide for us our leader's program and activities. We will vigorously fight the

proposed plan of the Un-American committee to substitute government domination and control of unions for our free American trade union movement.

"We charge that the hand of C. E. Wilson is behind this latest blast of the Un-American committee.

"It is a clumsy but sinister attempt to paralyze and stop the united struggle of our UAW to reopen the 5-year contract for increased wages, higher pensions, elimination of the vicious speed-up drive, the FEPC model clause and other demands to protect workers against the high cost of living, skyhigh taxes and frozen wages.

"The Un-American Committee, despised and criticized by decent Americans in all walks of life, exposes itself by its failure to investigate or make reference to such Un-American practices on the part of the Big Three auto makers as discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading, recently condemned by our international union.

"The Un-American committee will not succeed in developing their phony red-baiting hysteria; to divert the auto workers from fighting for improved wages and better working conditions.

"We will not permit this committee to call the shots at our UAW convention and further we will not permit it to impose on Ford workers a 'ja' elections as part of a gigantic plot for an Eisenhower-Wilson government controlled trade union movement."

He Told Off the Steel Trust on Company Time

U. S. Steel tries to lull its employees with movies on paid time, but a Negro stock worker shows up its jimcrow policies.

By MAC HUGHES

GARY, Ind.

U. S. STEEL is currently spending a quarter of a million dollars here to convince the 20,000 employees in its Gary Works that they live in the best of all possible worlds.

But there's at least one blast furnace worker who is not only skeptical but bold enough to say so.

For the past several weeks, a series of four hour-length movies have been shown in the Plant Superintendent's garage and other points throughout the sprawling works.

TO THESE MOVIES, employees have been herded in groups on company time. So intent is management on exposing every work-

whose jobs do not permit taking time out to see the films after hours—at time-and-a-half.

Theme of the movies is that capitalism is really the brotherhood of man, and that management, as an equal partner with labor, has no interest but to fulfill society's needs.

The workers dozed through these generalities and collected their hour's pay. Nothing much happened—until eager-beaver lecturer decided to embroider a bit on the prepared text.

IT HAPPENED as the blast furnace workers were viewing the section of the film dealing with constitutional liberties. As Lincoln's likeness faded from the screen, the lecturer picked up his mimeographed outline and addressed the Negro and white furnace workers.

"Everybody agrees that all Americans have equal rights and opportunities?" he queried.

A middle-aged Negro, who works in the drafty, damp blast furnace stockhouse, lifted his hand for recognition.

"No," he enunciated clearly. "No? No. . . ?" the lecturer floundered. "Watta you mean by that?"

"We Negro people don't have equal rights any place," the stockhouse worker declared. "Right here in this department we're discriminated against."

He pinpointed the lecturer with an index finger. "You know that as well as I do!"

"Well. . . Let's get on to the next point," the lecturer said hurriedly, flipping the pages of his prepared talk.



McDONALD Steel Union

BRIDGES Drew Top Vote

seamen out of work, because of foreign competition and shrinking of trade. . . . The new McCarran-Walter racist immigration law, requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't help shipping or U. S. seamen. . . . An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

The steel union nominated, without opposition, David J. McDonald to succeed the late Philip Murray as president; also James C. Thimmes as vice-president and I. W. Abel as secretary-treasurer. Election is by referendum.

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11½ cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. . . . A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's long-shore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. . . . Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. . . . Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. . . . The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. . . . Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard

Name Sponsors of Citizens Committee to Defeat Trucks Act

DETROIT.—A complete list of sponsors of the newly-elected Citizens Committee against the fascist-like Michigan Trucks law was announced last week. Positions are listed for identification purposes only:

The temporary officers are:

Chairman: Rev. I. Paul Taylor; Vice-Chairman: Kenneth Bouling, prof. of economics, University of Michigan; Charles E. Lockwood, attorney for Greater Detroit Consumers Council and columnist on East Side Shopper and Rev. Robert Brady; Secretary-Treasurer: Ernest Massey, exec. board member, Briggs UAW Local 212; Trustees: Al Bashour, sec. treas. Wayne County CIO; State Rep. Edgar Currie, Democrat, official of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Helen M. Polaner, Detroit Teachers Union.

The initiating committee includes: Russell Alger, committeeman, Fisher UAW Local 581; Robert Allison, finan. sec. Amalgamated UAW Local 135; Robert Arnold, state senior vice commander, Military Order of the Purple Heart; Joe Berry, chairman Miscellaneous unit, UAW Local 600; Joseph T. Berry, finan. sec. Buick Local 598; Albert Bertrand, vice president, UAW Local 681; Walter J. Btrd, president, Fisher Local 581.

Also Claude Bland, president, Hudson Local 154; Lou Borgner, committeeman, Chevrolet Local 609; Hudson A. Bolden, exec. board member, Fisher Local 581; Bert Boone, alternate committeeman, Chevrolet Local 609; Marshall Boor, editor, Flint Weekly Review; H. E. Borgerson, doctor of chiropody; Cecil Bradish, committeeman, Buick Local 599; Prof. Russell H. Broadhead, Wayne University; Edward W. Brotherton, delegate, Detroit and Wayne County Tool and Die Council, UAW; Thomas J. Brown, fin. sec'y, Chevrolet Local 609; Marion Butler international rep., UAW Region 1 C.

Also Edward Cameron international rep., UAW Region 1-C; Ed Carey, State Rep. (Democrat); Howard Carpenter Flint City Commissioner; Robert A. Carter, international UAW exec. board member; Robert L. Chapman, instructor of English, University of Michigan; Robert M. Clark, president, Greater Flint CIO; James M. Cleveland, finan. sec'y, UAW Local 262; Ned D. Coleman, president UAW Local 208; Jack Conway, administrative assistant to Walter Reuther; W. M. Cooley, shop committeeman, assembly unit, Chevrolet Local 609; Irving Copl, Ph.D., asst. prof. of philosophy, U. of M.; Ed. Cote, Detroit West Side Regional Director UAW; Luther Crane, chmn. shop committee Chevy Local 609; Atty Harold Cranefield, general coun-

sel UAW; Earl Crumpton, international rep., UAW Region 10; Clyde A. Dillard, chmn., Assembly unit, UAW Local 659; Ernest Dillard, member Detroit Board of Directors, NAACP; Dr. Lee C. Donnelly, MD; Arthur Dunham, U. of M.; James Edwards, finan. sec'y, UAW Local 351; Lawrence J. J. Scott; Jay J. Sherman; A. J. M. Smith; Finnin, fin. sec'y, Greater Flint CIO Council.

Also Alex Fuller, exec. vice pres., Wayne County CIO; William Gerbe, president, Plymouth Local 51; William G. Grant, fin. sec'y, UAW Ford Local 600; Morris Greenhut, asst. prof. of English, U. of M.; Robert Haggerty, state senator, (Dem.); Leo R. Haley, president AC Local 651; Ed Hatch, Mich. State Treasurer, American Rally Party; Milton R. Henry, att'y and columnist on Pittsburgh Courier; Rev. Charles A. Hill, chairman, civic affairs com., Baptist Ministers Council; E. L. Holmes, committeeman, UAW Local 598; William R. Hood, sec'y, Ford Local 600 and nat'l president, National Negro Labor Council; Robert H. Howson, president UAW Local 262; Arthur Johnson, sec'y Detroit NAACP; Lloyd Jones, president UAW Local 2; Murray Kody; Irwin Kaseff, att'y; Howard Keston, dean emeritus, Literary College, U. of M.

Also Casper R. Kenny, former state rep. and committeeman, Buick Local 599; Michael Lacey, East Side regional director, UAW; Bert Lambert, member FEPC committee, Local 609; Roy Lawrence, committeeman, Local 601; Russell Leach, president UAW Local 155; Atty's Morton Leiton; Prof. Orville Link, Michigan chmn., ADA; George Lucas, sec'y, Hudson Local 154; Stabbi Henschel Lyman, Hill Foundation; Blaine Martin, pres., West Side Tool and Die Local 187, UAW; Norman Matthews, East Side regional director, UAW; Joseph Matt, fin. sec'y, UAW Local 681; Eugene E. Mauch, Reader, First Church of Christ Scientist; Louise J. Mayes, pres., UAW Local 681; Atty William Macy, Arthur M. Miller, fin. sec'y, UAW Local 651; J. Minho, international rep., UAW Region 1-C; Curt Murdock, pres., Packard Local 190; Robert E. Murphy, vice-pres., Chevy Local 609.

Also Sumner B. Myers, prof. of math., U. of M.; David H. McDonald, asst. regional director, UAW Region 1-C; William MacLow asst. manager, BOWA-CIO; Joseph McCusker, Detroit West Side regional director, UAW; John McMill, pres., Buick Local 598; Ochsone C. McKillan, committeeman, Local 262; David J. Nagel, committeeman, Local 599; Theodore Newcomb, prof. of sociology and psychology, U. of M.; Atty Harold Norris, att'y, Detroit chapter, Nat'l Lawyers Guild; Michael Novak, state rep. (Dem.); Anthony R. O'Brien, pres., Chevy Local 609; Roland R. O'Hare, editor, Detroit Collegian '48-'49; John Orr, chmn. Tool and Die Unit, Ford Local 600;

Rudy Fale, pres., UAW GM Gear and Axel, Local 233; Michael S. Pargment, prof. emeritus of French, U. of M.; Frank Pettill, pres. UAW, S.M. Transmission, Fisher Local 735; Anna Petry, committeewoman, Fisher Local 681; Patrick W. Price, chmn., shop comm., UAW GM Diesel, Local 163; Atty Bernard Probe, pres., Detroit chapter, Nat'l Lawyers Guild.

Also Walter Quillico, PAC and Human Relations Director, UAW Local 600; Robert F. Rathbun, committeeman, Local 581; Mark Reid, exec. board, Local 609; vice-pres. Ford Local 600; Atty's Nicholas J. Roth; Frederico Sanchez, prof. of Spanish, U. of M.; August Scholle, pres. Mich. CIO Council; Brenden, Sec'd, dir., UAW, editor Ammunition; Leo D. Shaffer, pres., UAW Local 163; Wallace W. Sheppard, shop committeeman, Local 609; Everett Eides, shop committeeman, Local 609; Paul Silver, president Detroit Steel Products, Local 351; Prof. Preston W. Slesson, Ph.D., Prof. of History, U. of M.

Also Matthew Smith, nat'l sec'y Mechanical Educational Society; Morris Spitzer, manager Jt. Board ACWA; Carl Stelato, pres., Ford Local 600; John O. Stentenberg, doctor of chiropody; Dwight Strick, trustee, UAW Local 659; Herman Threlkeld, pension committeeman, Local 609; Roger Townsend, state rep. and exec. h.c. member, NAACP; Edward M. Turner, pres., Detroit NAACP; Rev. W. M. Tyler; Fred L. Van Sickle, vice-pres., UAW Local 599; Layman Walker, rec. sec'y, UAW Briggs Local 742; State Senator Pat Walsh; Robert Weeks, instructor of English, U. of M.; Charles H. Whitney, fin. sec'y, UAW Local 581; Arthur Wilde, pres., UAW Local 140; James Woodson, vice-pres. aprins unit, UAW Local 351; Barden L. Young, asst. regional director UAW; Atty's A. L. Zwerdling, att'y, chairmn Civil Liberties Committee, ADA.

Also B. E. Ashcom; Dean C. Baker; Harold A. Basilius; Allan Beagle; Walter Bergman; Theodore R. Bohn; H. G. Brainard; Sam Buckler; Densel C. Cline; Stanley J. Dean; Charles J. Outter; Francis M. Dent; Genora Dollinger; Bert F. Donlin; Bob F. Ede Ike; Paul Fairbrook; William H. Foss; Arthur Fox; Herbert Garfinkel; Bernard Goldman; Herbert Hackett; Gerald Harrison; Carroll Hawkins; Arthur W. Jacobs; W. M. Jenkins; Edmund Johnson; Earl C. Kelley; Aaron Krassner; V. E. Leitchy; Sidney Leiton; L. J. Lukes; D. Charles Marston; Rev. C. M. Medalla; Bradford P. Miller; Russell B. Nye; Gordon Phillips; R. Vance Trushin; George R. Fries; G. Flint Purdy; Milton Rotbach; Robert Rothman; Richard Schlegel; Virgil Carl O. Smith; Henry C. Smith; Orden Smucker; Gregory P. Stone; K. E. Tiedke; L. E. Traywick; Elton E. Tubbs; Rev. Edgar M. Wahlberg; Edward W. Weidner; Herbert Weisinger; Rev. Horece A. White; Raymond L. Wilder and Edmund Wooding.

PROFILES OF MICHIGAN SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS—VII

HELEN WINTER -- DEDICATED TO PEACE

(Concluded from last week)

Helen Allison was helping the textile workers during the long Passaic textile strike in 1926-7, while Carl Winter came there with a student delegation. Their friendship ripened; they married and the two grew together to maturity and leadership in the movement for socialism—for peace and a just society in which the welfare of all, rather than the profit of the few, is the guiding motive.

While Carl studied engineering and pioneered in the unionization of engineering workers, Helen did office work and relief work for striking miners, for foreign-born whose rights were even then being violated. When the Big Depression came (as the Communists had predicted it must under a profit system), both worked for the relief of the hungry-unemployed. Carl was a leader in the great demonstrations and hunger marches which eventually achieved a minimum of security through unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

In the years that followed, their labors in behalf of the Communist movement for peace, for socialism, for the workers' welfare took them to Carl's native Cleveland, where Helen helped organize fellow office workers; to Minneapolis; to Los Angeles where Michele was born and to Detroit where they made their permanent home after World War II.

In Minneapolis, Helen was a candidate for Library Board, getting 35,000 votes on a program of

"books and bullets." That same program, always ably presented and explained, lies behind her present indictment on the catch-all, slippery, phony charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

Wherever she has been, she has played an active, unassuming part in organizations devoted to stopping the Nazi menace at its inception, opposing American aid to Hitler and the so-called "non-intervention" and "neutrality" policies which strangled the Spanish Republic when it was attacked by the fascist powers.

Wherever she has been, too, she has instilled confidence and courage in the many who have looked to her for advice and for an example of high moral and ethical conduct, and of selflessness.

As a mother, she abides by the concept that her beloved daughter's immediate needs for security in love and home must be fulfilled, while at the same time her future needs, and the future needs of all children, must be met by participation in those activities which can assure a world at peace.

Thus, since Helen has been in Detroit, she has been especially active in campaigns for world peace and against the spiraling cost of living brought on by war-borne inflation, and in activities for the full economic, social and political equality of the Negro people and other oppressed minorities.

Ten-year-old Michele respects and admires her parents. When she visits her father in Lewisburg

penitentiary she feels pride in him and anger at the warmakers who jailed him—the same emotions her mother felt 35 years ago when Michele's grandfather was imprisoned.

Now the government plans to deprive Michele of both father and mother, and to jail their ideas with them. But ideas cannot be chained, especially ideas of love and peace and the brotherhood of man. The cruelty of the warmakers will be in vain. For—as Helen feels so strongly—peace and socialism will win.

1,000 Sign

DETROIT.—Within an hour, at a Chanukah celebration, Labor Youth League members collected 60 signatures on a parchment scroll to Eisenhower calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Peace Candle Crusade

LATROBE, Pa.—Families in this city participated in a Peace Candle Crusade by showing lighted candles in their windows Christmas Eve. Local Girl Scout troops organized the demonstration. Prayers were offered in the churches for ending the Korean War and the early return home of the American troops.

William Allan

(Continued from Page 16)
dime fare should be made permanent, that the city should seek to get reallocated again federal funds so that the 30,000 housing units lost through council's negligence could be built on a non-segregated basis, with no loyalty oaths. He said he would work for a city price control ordinance.



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 3954 YEMANS
Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

WELL OFF—Rhys Sale, anti-union head of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, is bragging that wages of Canadian Ford workers went up 138% since 1939. They rose from a yearly average of \$1287 in 1939 to \$3,063 in 1951. The company's net profits rose from \$3,012,571 to \$14,855,848, an increase of 494%.

BACKBONE—Many older auto workers are being forced to "retire" on a pension of less than \$100 a month because they are pioneer builders of the union, battlers against speedup and fighters for FEPC and wage increases. The bosses would replace them with new, inexperienced, non-union workers. One of the demands of the oldtimers is to wipe out the compulsory retirement clause in the five-year contract.

Boosts.—CIO Rubber workers in Fremont, O., after a 9-week strike won a 12 to 14 cent an hour wage boost; Dairy Workers, CIO, won an employer-paid pension, with creamery bosses putting a million bucks in the kitty to start it off. They will continue to put \$10 a month in for each of Detroit's 3,100 union milkmen. The benefits are \$35 a month exclusive of social security benefits at 65 and after 10 years service.

HURRY—James Henderson is now serving his 11th year in Jackson prison on a "rape" charge which most of his fellow Negro residents of Mt. Clemens regard as a frameup. The city's leading ministers have asked for a new and fair trial. The James Henderson Defense Committee made a Christmas plea to Judge James Spier to act on this plea during the holidays. It was argued in August.

HIGH INJURIES—While the bosses pile up millions in profits, the workers here lost 20,000,000 man hours of work in 1952 because of injuries caused by no effective state safety laws and inhuman, brutal spe-l-up.

LET THEM KNOW—The Mayor's Youth Committee, 704 East Jefferson, Detroit, is seeking votes on 18-year-olds getting to vote. Vote yes!

INSULT—Fred Sanders Confectionery Co. had the Board of Education post notices in schools that male teachers were wanted for delivery work on Dec. 24 at \$1.90 an hour. When Negro teachers applied they were rebuffed and told that Sanders did not hire Negroes for this type of work. The Board of Education said it knew nothing of the bias when agreeing to post notices.

Buchenwald—The man who released Ilse Koch, "The Witch of Buchenwald", John McCloy, appointed by Truman and former High Commissioner for Germany is now officially chairman of the Chase National Bank. He takes over because Winthrop Aldrich has been appointed by Eisenhower as Ambassador to Great Britain. This is a continuation of the Chase National Bank's "non-partisan" policy.

UNCLE SAM—Why your mail was late: The chiselers who run the Post Office here announced last week that "overtime" would be paid to workers in order to get the mail out. The real story is that the temporary employees get the "overtime", but at straight time, while the regular experienced union workers to whom the post office

brass would have to pay time and a half, get no overtime.

COPY—A five million dollar low-rent housing project in Chicago was recently named after Phil Murray. How about Messrs. Scholle, Nowak, Barbour and Reuther?

AWARD—Supreme Court Justice Douglas recently received the CIO-Amalgamated Clothing Workers annual Sidney Hillman award for meritorious service.

SHORT—It would take \$6490 of today's 51.3 cent dollar to return teachers to their modest living standard of 1935 to 1939. Detroit teachers to their modest living \$6,000 maximum (which few receive) placed by the Board of Education.

EXPANSION—GM is expanding in Flint. Cadillac may be moving there. The Chevrolet main office may move there to be followed by the main office of GM. Turnstedt to occupy the south Fisher plant with Fisher moving out to the new Buick plant. The government of course pays for the expansion.

FARMERS—Gov. Williams has agreed to meet with top CIO officials and UAW Atty Harold Cranefield to discuss the Lapeer mess. Investigation and that promised Grand Jury are long-overdue.

FASCIST LAW—Bill H-8 introduced in the Canadian Parliament and its version of our infamous Smith Act, is being actively opposed by Ford Local 200 (largest local union in Canada) and was recently condemned by Canadian 5 UAW-CIO. Said George Burt, Canadian director of UAW: "This bill is designed to prevent agitation of any kind, whether it comes from a political party or a trade union whose views do not coincide with the government's". A united fight of all locals for repeal of the thought control Smith Act here in the States would serve as great encouragement to Canadian brothers across the river.

NEW—A new contract between UAW Local 708, Flint, and the Palace Coach Co. has some real angles. The agreement includes presidential election days to be paid with the six standard paid holidays. Wages went up 21c an hour, retroactive to July 13, 1952.

25%—The NAM, Chamber of Commerce want taxes kept to a minimum of 25%. That sounds good until you remember it means THEIR TAXES. And ways will be found to boost YOURS. So button up your pocketbook and keep an eye on your Legislature for constitutional amendments to put over this deal. We need increased corporation taxation. That's the answer.

MORRIS U. SCHAFFER
Outstanding Historian and
"HISTORY OF JEWS IN THE U. S."
Speaks on
"LESSONS of the PRAGUE TRIALS"
Thurs., Jan. 8—3:30 p.m.
Jewish Cultural Center
2705 Joy Road
Ausp.: Detroit Jewish Life Committee

• Appliances
• Floor Coverings
J. GREEN & CO.
2640 Cass - LU 7-1124

Michigan Edition
THE WORKER
Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.
Phone: WO 4-1968

Books to Help Your Children Grow:

Tony and the Wonderful Door—Howard Fast..... \$2.00
From Head to Foot—Novikoff..... 2.00
Giant at the Crossroads—Hill and Segal..... 2.50
The Animated Pinocchio..... 1.00

—and many other beautiful volumes for youngsters.
We have a complete selection of books by Howard Fast

BERENSON BOOKSTORE

2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

By ARTHUR McPHAUL

Michiganders must join much more with the thousands in America and throughout the world who are demanding President Truman grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at this zero hour.

This is no time to hesitate; no time to pass the buck; no time to worry about "sticking your neck out."

The terrible frameup of two young Jewish parents caught in an unbelievable web of treachery can arouse the same great storm of labor protest which saved Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro frame-up victims from death.

One man told this story to the 218-member General Council of Ford UAW Local 600. The Council voted unanimously in behalf of 57,000 Ford workers to ask President Truman to grant clemency and avert the wave of anti-Semitism the execution would arouse.

EVERY PERSON AND ORGANIZATION YOU CAN REACH MUST SEEK CLEMENCY, JOIN VIGIL

The National Vigil to Save the Rosenbergs will be pursued before the White House until clemency is granted. A special day has been named—Monday, Jan. 5, the opening day of the new Congress—when congressmen and senators will be urged to intervene.

Detroiters who want to take part can do so for \$26 round trip bus fare or \$39 round trip train fare. Information about groups attending and special transportation arrangements can be obtained at WO. 1-6278.

One man told this story to the Executive Board of GM Diesel Local 163. The board voted unanimously to plead for clemency and instructed Local President Leo

Shaffer to see what the International UAW would do about the pending crime against the Rosenbergs and humanity.

Ministers of the Gospel, like Revs. Henry Hitt Crane and Tracy Pullman; attorneys like Isadore Starr; men and women of conscience throughout Michigan have expressed their pleas in their own way—some because they are convinced that the Rosenbergs are innocent; some because they abhor capital punishment; some because the death sentence has never before been applied for such an alleged crime in peacetime; some because the flimsy "evidence" is open to question, resting as it does on the questionable word of one witness who had everything to gain from denouncing his sister and her husband.

Now is the time—now or it will be too late—to approach every leading Democrat who would like to see President Truman retire with some measure of glory and good will; to approach every trade union and every trade unionist from Gus Scholle to Joe Doakes who knows how the frame-up technique has created many a labor martyr; to speak to every Rabbi, every Jew who knows he must resist this weapon of the anti-Semites or face the fate of Jews in Germany; to demand of one and all that they write—wire—phone—visit President Truman and ask him to commute the brutal death sentences.

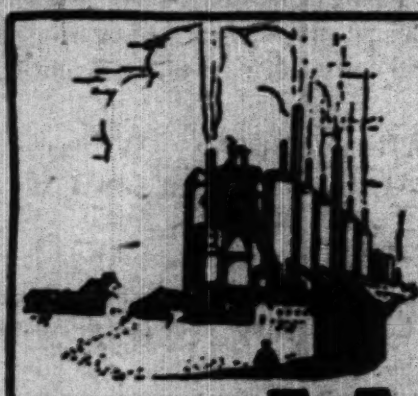
Right now there is a vigil in Washington, a death watch. Men and women from all the land are pacing in front of the White House to make known their plea for clem-

ency. They are visiting their Representatives and Senators to seek their help. They are asking the leaders of national organizations to raise their voices.

Michigan must be worthily represented on this vigil. No one is too important, or too unimportant, to take part. Nothing can be more urgent and necessary in these last few days remaining before the scheduled execution during the week of Jan. 12.

The Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg case has letter and telegram forms addressed to President Truman for amnesty available in the Charlevoix Building, Park near Adams, 9th floor. For publicity purposes, copies of protests from prominent individuals and organizations should be forwarded to the committee there. Individuals should not rest easy after sending one plea for mercy—more and still more should follow.

BILLY ALLAN, LABOR CANDIDATE, FILES FOR COUNCIL



Michigan
edition

The Worker

DETROIT.—There is need to elect a peoples representative to the city council, said William (Billy) Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker and defendant in the pending Smith Act case, as he filed to run for a vacancy in the Detroit City Council.

Allan scored the council for condoning fare raises to 20 cents on DSR; their vote to lift rent controls; their sabotage of FEPC; their making 25,000 peoples on housing projects sign Hitler-like loyalty oaths; their tearing down of

residences of over 3,000 Negro families on the East Side without giving adequate, decent housing for all those evicted to go to; their refusal to curb police brutality against Negro citizens and their strikebreaking acts against the DSR transit workers through use of the Hutchinson Act.

A peoples' representative in the City Council would act differently he said. He would work to see that the peoples mandate in the Nov. 4 election to Eisenhower to get a cease-fire in Korea would be car-

ried out, thus millions of dollars now used for war could be spent for new housing, schools, hospitals and for jobs for our boys who would come back from Korea.

Also, Allan said, he would work for passage of a FEPC ordinance like the cities of Pontiac and River Rouge have, would propose a revaluation of property \$25,000 a year and over for additional taxation and cut taxes of the small homeowner. He also proposed as a beginning to save the DSR the

Continued on Page 15)

Trade, not war, saves auto jobs

Car Sales, Production Drop

STRIKE AT CHEVY FORGE HITS PENALTIES, BUT BILLION DOLLAR GM DOUBLECROSSES

DETROIT.—The General Motors Corporation always seeking to promote the old game that it and its 350,000 hourly rate workers are "just one Big Family," tells the workers that "Ideas Pay Off." Here's a story of how certain ideas can pay off in GM's Chevrolet Forge plant in Detroit, but for the workers.

On Friday, Dec. 19, 150 maintenance workers walked out at Chevy Forge protesting a penalty the company clamped on two workers.

The walkout took place from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. when the company finally agreed to remove the foreman responsible for the dictatorial penalties. The company also agreed not to dock the 150 workers for the time they were out of the shop, and to pay the two who



had been penalized.

The phony charge by the foreman was that the two workers were "not working hard enough." The workers had been working seven days a week for this production-crazy company.

Such walkouts are happening despite the five-year contract which prohibits this kind of action. This indicates that rank and file workers are in favor of changing the five-year contract, as was demanded by the UAW some two months ago and on which nego-

tiations are now stalemated.

As we go to press the news is that the corporation has reneged on its agreements with the workers, refusing to pay the workers for the time off. Now it refuses to pay one of the two workers who got the penalty layoff, a pioneer unionist on whom the company has sought to do a job many times. Nor has the foreman been removed. Fireworks are expected when the significance of this doublecross is revealed.

PERSECUTE STANLEY NOWAK UNDER NEW LAW

DETROIT.—The Federal McCarran-Walter Act claimed its first victim here—former State Senator Stanley Nowak whose citizenship the Immigration Department is moving to cancel.

In 1942 the Justice Department tried to revoke Nowak's citizenship but such a storm of protest arose

from the labor and people's movement that it was dropped. At that time U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle stated: "The facts are not such as to warrant criminal proceedings."

Nowak was a State Senator in the Michigan Legislature for 10

years, being the floor leader of the Democrats. He is one of the national leaders of the American Committee for the Protection Foreign Born.

Nowak said that he would battle all the way against this crude frameup to break up his home and family.

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Output of war materials in the auto industry doubled in 1952 as compared with 1951 and as a result fewer vehicles were produced in 1952 than in 1951. The production in '52 was 5,554,000 as compared with 6,765,000 in 1951. Some 72,000 auto workers are now employed on war work.

Reports released here recently announced that many of these workers would have to seek employment back in auto this summer due to government proposals of cutting down on tank and plane production.

With a constantly shrinking car market, chances are slim of thousands of these workers getting back in plants where no more than 5½ million vehicles are expected to be produced.

UAW progressives have constantly maintained that war production isn't the answer to jobs in the industry. They have fought for an end to war economy and a return to peace-time production, trade with China, and Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, lower taxes and lower prices. It is possible to have jobs and peace.

But the UAW brass continued to clamor for war contracts. Many shops, such as Chrysler's plant on the West Coast, were converted to aircraft production. And now

comes the effect of this policy.

Two weeks ago the Chrysler management notified officers of Local 230, UAW-CIO, that the government, without advance notice, has decided that it doesn't need certain aircraft made by Douglas.

As a result, Douglas is calling in sub-contracts let to Chrysler. By New Year's Day an estimated 1,000 workers will be out of a job and on the street.

Auto workers in America should learn from what is happening in Canada.

At Ottawa, Canada, on Dec. 10, a joint delegation of local unions of the UAW and United Steel workers told their federal members of Parliament that "the farm implement industry of Canada is dependent on world trade for its existence."

The workers' leaders stressed that the heavy layoffs at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Woodstock were a result in a decline in world trade and declared:

"For a healthy farm implement industry in Canada it is necessary for Canada to trade with other nations of the world."

29th Anniversary Daily Worker Meeting

ABNER BERRY

MAIN
SPEAKER

Editorial Staff, Daily Worker

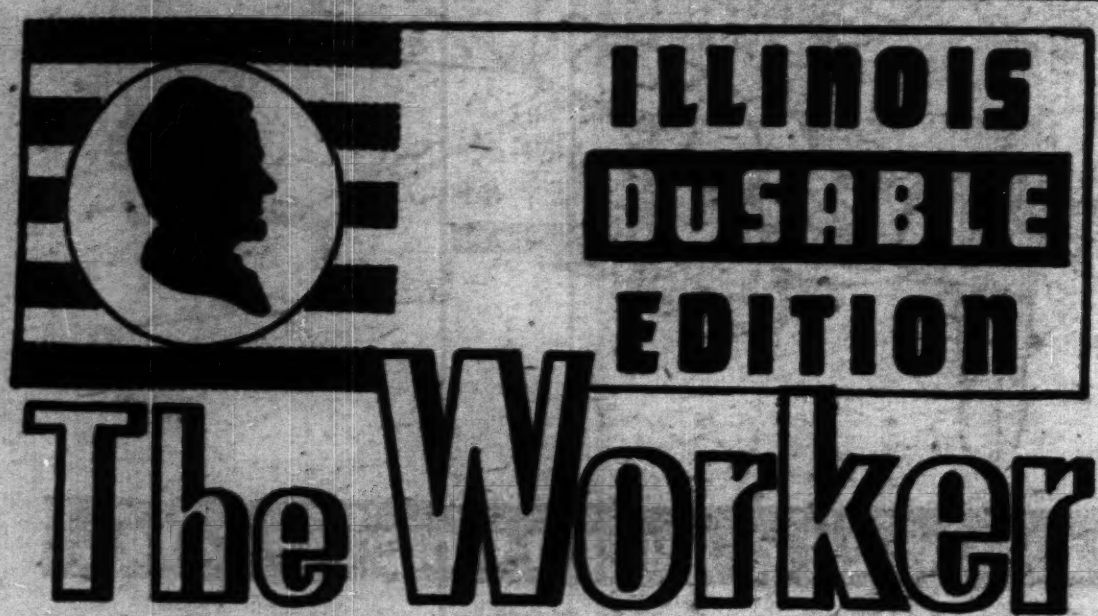
Jewish Cultural Center, 2075 Joy Rd.

... Admission 50 cents

SUNDAY, JAN. 11th — 3 P.M.

'SPARE ROSENBERGS'— TOP SCIENTISTS PLEAD

—See Pages 6 and 7—



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 1
28

January 4, 1953
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk

An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

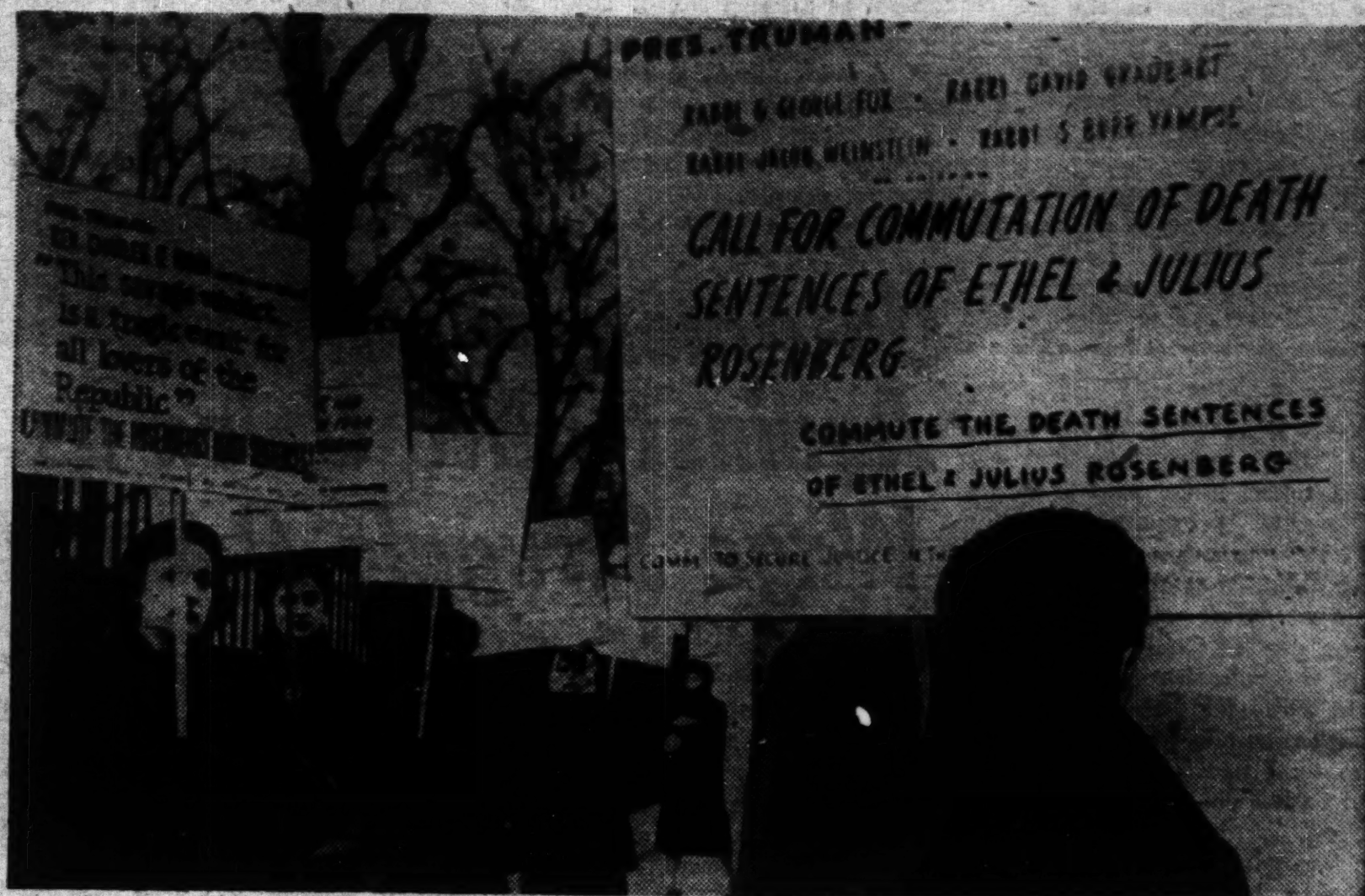
But an-outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Let us grasp this opportunity!

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



LOST

3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers.

It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)

	1947	1950	Aug. 1952 (After Korea)
Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accessories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	75 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with (Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P. S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

Blast Sinclair Oil Co. Jimcrow

—See Back Page

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity shown in stand on civil rights legislation

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That those resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding and as the AFL

threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nation-

wide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teach-

Continued on Page 13)

Un-Americans Move Against Auto Union as Wage Struggle Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

WHILE a million auto workers seek economic adjustments in the 5-year contracts which if won can set a new wage pattern for 1953, the House Un-American Activities Committee sought to come to the aid of the employers to prevent this by a red-baiting blast against the CIO United Auto Workers.

The usual fabrications of stool-pigeons was used as a "report" by the Un-Americans. On this committee is U. S. Senator-elect Charles Potter, whose campaign fund was swelled by \$1,000 apiece taken by GM, Ford and Chrysler from their dealers.

Central target of the Un-Americans was, as usual, Ford Local 600, which has been backing the demands for higher pensions, for adding one cent to the annual improvement raise, and for making 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten under the escalator since 1950, part of the base rates.

DAVE MOORE, Negro leader at Ford 600, and co-chairman of the progressive caucus, declared in a statement run in the daily press here:

"No doubt the Un-American committee would have preferred that we Ford workers elect stool-pigeons from our local who supplied them with their mis-information.

"We reject the flagrant attempts of the committee to decide for us our leader's program and activities. We will vigorously fight the

proposed plan of the Un-American committee to substitute government domination and control of unions for our free American trade union movement.

"We charge that the hand of C. E. Wilson is behind this latest blast of the Un-American committee.

"It is a clumsy but sinister attempt to paralyze and stop the united struggle of our UAW to reopen the 5-year contract for increased wages, higher pensions, elimination of the vicious speed-up drive, the FEPC model clause and other demands to protect workers against the high cost of living, skyhigh taxes and frozen wages.

"The Un-American Committee, despised and criticized by decent Americans in all walks of life, exposes itself by its failure to investigate or make reference to such Un-American practices on the part of the Big Three auto makers as discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading, recently condemned by our international union.

"The Un-American committee will not succeed in developing their phony red-baiting hysteria to divert the auto workers from fighting for improved wages and better working conditions.

"We will not permit this committee to call the shots at our UAW convention and further we will not permit it to impose on Ford workers a 'ja' elections as part of a gigantic plot for an Eisenhower-Wilson government controlled trade union movement."

He Told Off the Steel Trust on Company Time

U. S. Steel tries to lull its employees with movies on paid time, but a Negro stock worker shows up its jimcrow policies.

By MAC HUGHES

GARY, Ind.

U. S. STEEL is currently spending a quarter of a million dollars here to convince the 20,000 employees in its Gary Works that they live in the best of all possible worlds.

But there's at least one blast furnace worker who is not only skeptical but bold enough to say so.

For the past several weeks, a series of four hour-length movies have been shown in the Plant Superintendent's garage and other points throughout the sprawling works.

TO THESE MOVIES, employees have been herded in groups on company time. So intent is management on exposing every work-

whose jobs do not permit taking time out to see the films after hours—at time-and-a-half.

Theme of the movies is that capitalism is really the brotherhood of man, and that management, as an equal partner with labor, has no interest but to fulfill society's needs.

The workers dozed through these generalities and collected their hour's pay. Nothing much happened—until eager-beaver lecturer decided to embroider a bit on the prepared text.

IT HAPPENED as the blast furnace workers were viewing the section of the film dealing with constitutional liberties. As Lincoln's likeness faded from the screen, the lecturer picked up his mimeographed outline and addressed the Negro and white fur-

nace workers.

"Everybody agrees that all Americans have equal rights and opportunities," he queried.

A middle-aged Negro, who works in the drafty, damp blast furnace stockhouse, lifted his hand for recognition.

"No," he enunciated clearly. "No? No. . . ?" the lecturers floundered. "Watta you mean by that?"

"We Negro people don't have equal rights any place," the stockhouse worker declared. "Right here in this department we're discriminated against."

He pinpointed the lecturer with an index finger. "You know that as well as I do!"

"Well. . . Let's get on to the next point," the lecturer said hurriedly, flipping the pages of his prepared talk.



THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

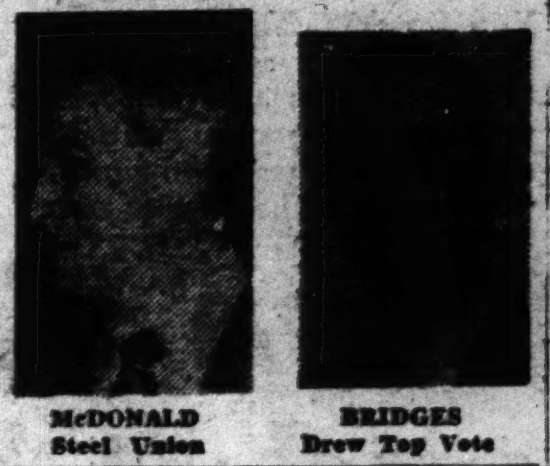
1952's strikes. . . 20,000 more seamen out of jobs, . . . Locomotive strike in 10th week

THE YEAR 1952 topped all others but 1946, in number of foreign competition and shrinking man-days idle in strikes—55,000,000 over 22,900,000 man-days in 1951—requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't help shipping or U. S. seamen. . . . An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, in a year-end statement, called for a "united front" of labor as the new administration takes power in Washington where, says the union, Martin Durkin, designate Secretary of Labor, is "the only friendly face." . . . But AFL president George Meany saw the entire Eisenhower administration as friendly and called for cooperation with it. . . . Meany also urged continued price and wage controls, taking issue with the CIO's stand for suspension. . . . The UE urged both AFL and CIO to quit the WSB.

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week, taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 20,000 more U. S.



McDONALD Steel Union

BRIDGES Drew Top Vote

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11½ cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. . . . A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's long-shore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. . . . Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. . . . Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. . . . The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. . . . Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co. social ad in newspaper

Tenants to Resist CHA 'Loyalty Oaths'

CHICAGO.—The new so-called "loyalty oaths" for housing project tenants here this week ran into resistance from tenants as well as a move to illegalize the oaths in the courts.

The Chicago Housing Authority is carrying out a decision of its commissioners to force 8,000 families to submit to the oath or be evicted.

However, it appeared possible that this entire thought-control program will be nullified before it gets very far.

A SURVEY taken in one project here this week showed that all of the families polled were opposed to the loyalty oath and some of them stated that they would refuse to sign it under any circumstances.

The oath states that neither the tenant nor any member of his family belongs to any one of 212 organizations on the so-called "Attorney General's list."

A similar oath in Oklahoma was recently declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. It is on this basis that Edward Fruchtman, attorney for the CHA, states

flatly that the oath program planned here is entirely illegal.

A CHA SPOKESMAN declared that pending a court review the housing authority is going ahead with its plan to submit the oaths to the 8,500 families, which he said will take a year to complete.

Starting immediately, the oath will be administered to new applicants for CHA housing. Then the families will be reached who

live in the 11 federally-aided projects in Chicago. Eventually, it is also supposed to extend to the 10,500 families in 12 additional projects now being built.

Supporting Fruchtman's view that the oaths are unconstitutional is John L. Yancey, organizer for the CIO government workers, a CHA commissioner. Fruchtman declared that loyalty test was an unconstitutional product of "these hysterical times."

Plan Big Campaign For Civil Liberties

CHICAGO.—A meeting scheduled for the middle of this month will follow up on the "Campaign for Freedom" sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Joseph L. Prochep, president of the Chicago section of the Jewish women's organization, said that a continuations committee would meet as a permanent body.

The two women's organization held a conference here last Dec. 11, where some 100 group representatives discussed the threat to civil liberties.

"the liberties of all the citizens of the community."

The parley took note of the alarming growth of McCarthyism and the widespread attacks on the Bill of Rights and on the rights of minority groups.

Said Mrs. Prochep: "Attacks on freedom are being made in the name of freedom itself. The majority of Americans have been slow to realize what is happening."

"They must be mobilized and aroused. And most important of all, they must be given the strength that comes with knowing that they are not alone. The best antidote to fear is concerted action."

THE NEW "Campaign for Freedom" is aimed at promoting freedom of speech and protecting

Watch Out for New Taxes!

MR. CHICAGOAN had better watch the tax situation like a hawk.

There's a new tax ordinance brewing—and it ain't good. Mayor Kennelly's big business advisors are busy scheming up something.

They've thrown out a half dozen trial balloons. One is a four percent tax on family gas, electric and phone bills. Another is a payroll tax. Another is a one-cent cigarette tax. And still another is a one-half cent city sales tax.

Obviously, these "experts" have a one-track mind—more burdens on the common people, on those who can least afford to pay.

Has anybody thought of solving the city's financial problems by making the big banks and industrialists pay the city taxes they have been dodging for years?

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE!

Hundreds of books marked down—many 10 to 50 percent down!

Drastic reductions!

Modern Book Store
64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914
DE 2-6552



ILLINOIS
DISEASE
EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 914, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9196.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE!!

Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films
Forums, Meetings
in the

WHAT'S ON COLUMN
of the ILLINOIS WORKER

Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents
a word \$1.50 minimum

Send money with copy

DISPLAY ADS:

1 inch	\$3.60 per inch
6 inch	2.80 per inch
13 inch	2.33 per inch
26 inch	1.87 per inch

Special rates for 2 or more
insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with
Display Ads

CHICAGO RALLY for the defense of the five St. Louis victims of the Smith Act. Sat. Jan. 17, 8:30 p.m. at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Admission: 75c.

MEET Karen Morley at a reception Sunday, Jan. 11, 6 p.m. at the South Side Community Art Center, 3631 S. Michigan Ave.

STOP the Execution! Save the lives of the Rosenbergs! Clemency rally, Thursday, Jan. 8, 8 p.m. at Walsh's Hall, 1012 N. Noble St. (1400 W.) Admission: 74c including tax. Admission: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Tickets available at 179 W. Washington St. Room 904, Central 6-6720.

Stop the Execution!

Save the lives of the Rosenbergs!

CLEMENCY RALLY, THURSDAY, JAN. 8

8 P. M.

WALSH'S HALL, 1012 N. NOBLE ST. (1400 W.)

Admission: 74 cents including tax

Admission: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
Tickets available at 179 W. Washington St., Room 904, Central 6-6720

SHOP TALK



"SINCE the election, the company's been laying an iron hand to us." That's the way Al McClain, grievor on the No. 2 Open Hearth at Inland Steel, put it.

And that's the story in a nutshell from all the steel mills across Calumet. Speedup, working short-handed, disciplinary crackdowns.

One supervisor at the Republic plant told a shearer: "In the election, we won and you lost—and you know, bets have got to be paid off."

The steel companies are hell-bent for tonnage records, with this district still producing 106 per cent and up over rated capacity, the highest in America.

Some of that extra tonnage is coming out of the equipment; but most of it is coming out of the hides of the men.

AMONG the resolutions going into the Illinois CIO Convention Jan. 16-18 in Peoria is one from UAW-CIO Local 719 at GM Electromotive, calling for the formation of a new political party led by labor.

The resolution, similar to one that just barely passed a few years ago, was passed this time by an overwhelming vote at the local meeting. It was introduced by rightwinger Howard Mayhew and won the support of all groupings.

Another resolution going from the local to the state CIO convention calls for a united conference of labor to develop a campaign of action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and reinstate the Wagner Act.

A FIVE-CENT per capital tax is now going into a steel strike relief fund from the locals in this district. The fund was set up at a CIO United Steelworkers District 31 conference recently where some of the bitter experiences of the strike were reviewed.

THREE YEARS AGO last April, Hilliard Ellis, organizer for UAW-CIO Local 453, underwent a gruesome experience—something that is an everyday occurrence for the Negro people who are victimized by Chicago's vicious police department.

While walking down the street near 47th and Indiana, he was suddenly picked up by the police on "suspicion" and hauled into the station. It had the makings of a typical shakedown and frame-up case.

Ellis was released, fighting mad. He went into court charging false arrest. The case, handled by attorney Irving Meyer, dragged out in the courts.

Finally, last week, a jury in Judge Elmer Schnackenberg's Circuit Court, handed down a verdict. Police Detective William Trigg was held guilty and ordered to pay \$400!

NOTES: Governor-elect Stratton's choice for head of the State Dept. of Labor, Roy F. Cummins, doesn't impress anybody as a "union man." He's the head of Chicago Electrical Supply Co., one of biggest contractors in the business. . . . Inland Steel Local 1010 has bought itself new home, a \$100,000 building in East Chicago, with money from the CIO-USA international. . . . A brother of John L. Lewis, Howard, has been promoted by management. He has been named by the Old Ben Coal Co., as vice-president in charge of operation of its mines in Franklin County, Illinois.

AS A SAMPLE of the turn-the-clock-back trend in industrial relations, take the case of the Hyster Company plant in Danville, lift truck manufacturers.

The company organized the "Independent Lift Truck Builders Union" and signed with it a so-called contract that is a doozy. Under this contract, the company sets all the work rules, sets up any time study or incentive it chooses, without even consulting the union.

The firm's personnel manager must approve the members who are appointed to certain key union committees. And the grievance committee is forbidden to meet more than once a month.

The International Association of Machinists, which is trying to organize the plant, called this a "sweetheart agreement"—and they weren't foolin'.

STEEL EMPLOYMENT remains high — but technological changes eliminating jobs is a trend indicating problems in the future.

For example, the new Republic Steel tube mill—which workers tell us is a real push-button affair.

And another example, the new 36-inch slab mill of Youngstown Sheet and Tube in East Chicago. Five men have been permanently replaced: an oiler, a table operator, a shear helper, a scale man, a stamper.

Ingot scale (surface waste) formerly dropped into pits from which it was flushed and shovelled by a scale man. A belt conveyor now operates continuously under the table rolls, thus eliminating the scale man's job.

BECAUSE of tax rebates and other concessions from their biggest customer, the U. S. armaments program, the Steel Trust has had a highly profitable year, in spite of the long steel strike.

Those facts were pointed out in USA-CIO Local 65 paper which showed that U. S. Steel was well taken care of in Washington.

"They have their friends in Congress to take care of their purse strings," the paper declared. "Have you?"

The local's organ pointed out: For the months of July, August and September, Big Steel's profits after taxes amounted to \$30,400,000—a tidy sum, considering that we were walking the picket line from June 2 to July 26.

For the three-month period including the strike, U. S. Steel profited eight millions more than in the preceding quarter and three millions more than in the same quarter of 1951.

For any kind of photograph you want . . .

LESTER DAVIS

Portrait, Commercial and Documentary Photography

944 East 43rd St., Chicago — OA 4-6711

Jimcrow Sinclair Oil Co. Pipe Line Hits a 'Dead End'

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — A Negro town councilman has put a stopper in the Sinclair Oil Company's new \$2 million pipeline—until the company agrees to hire Negroes.

James Dent, the only Negro on the nine-man East Chicago

NEGRO COUNCILMAN IN E. CHICAGO SAYS: 'NO JOBS FOR NEGRO WORKERS—NO OIL'

council, bottled up an ordinance to allow the final link to be put into the pipeline.

The 22-inch oil line has been

laid all the way from the company's Oklahoma wells. However, to complete its course into the giant Sinclair refineries here, the company must have the town's permission to cross two East Chicago streets—Indianapolis Boulevard and White Oak Ave.

DENT, as chairman of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, says "No." And his disapproval is enough, since the ordinance remains tabled in his committee until he agrees to report it out.

As the only Negro councilman in this steel and oil town, Dent has met repeatedly with Sinclair management in an effort to get them to abandon their policy

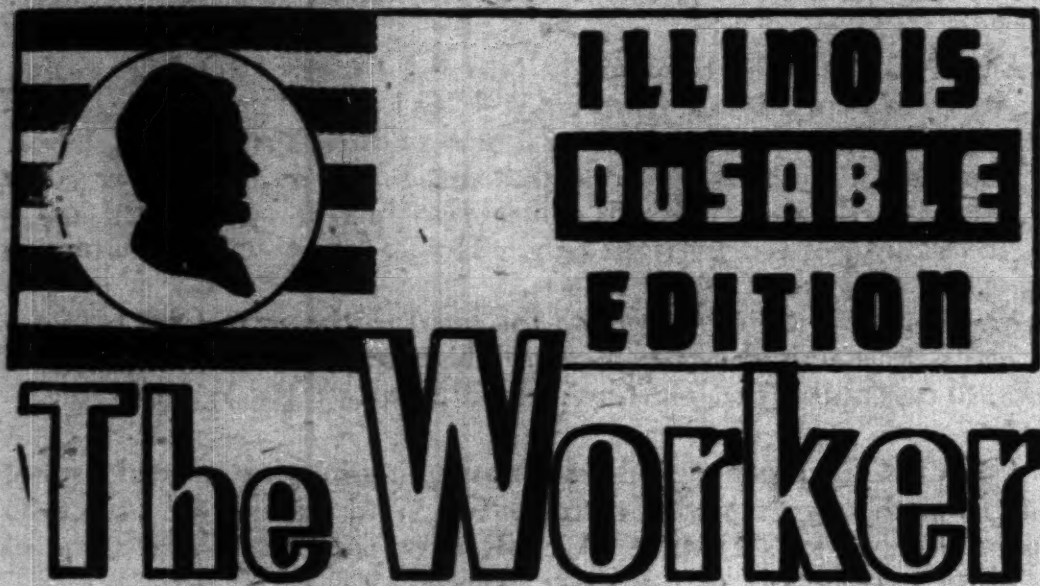
of job discrimination. Their last meeting, he said, "failed miserably."

Dent actually has the backing of a majority of the council. A vote of five members of the committee could force the measure out of the hands of the committee headed by Dent. But that is not considered likely.

DENT has been elected to the council at-large for three terms. The town of East Chicago has a population of 55,000 of which 13,000 are Negroes. During the time Dent was in the armed services in World War II, his wife served in the Council in his place.

The councilman declared that he is prepared to hold out against the Sinclair Oil Company "for keeps" if they remain stubborn in their refusal to hire Negro workers.

includes the inside dairy workers, told The Worker that the dairies tried unsuccessfully to get by with this scheme before. "They won't get away with it this time either," he added.



Plan 'Old Milk' For Chicagoans!

By MARTHA BASSETT

CHICAGO. — Families here will begin getting what a Chicago Board of Health spokesman called "old milk" on Feb. 1, when Sunday milk deliveries are scheduled to end.

The new plan—a profit-making device at the expense of the health of Chicago's children—is being put into effect over the opposition of the consuming public and the dairy workers' unions.

Frank Gillespie, secretary-treasurer of Dairy Employees Local 754, told The Worker that the new scheme "will make millions for the dairy owners." Several hundred members of his union and of the milk wagon drivers union are slated to lose their jobs.

THE NEW PLAN may be a direct violation of the city ordinance which forbids a 24-hour

delay in the delivery of fresh milk. While spokesmen for the big dairies were purposefully vague on how the new schedule would work out, it was apparent that much of the milk will be deteriorated by the time it reaches consumers.

Said Carl Felgner of the Milk Wagon Drivers Local 753: "Consumers must have milk deliveries every day in the week." He pointed out that many Chicago families do not have adequate refrigeration for keeping old milk from going completely bad while they using it.

Peter K. Larsen of the Board of Health said that "dealers are going to be stuck with a lot of old milk if the companies don't keep bottling plants open seven days a week."

THE NEW SCHEDULE was approved by Judge Rodger Kyle

in an arbitration case between the unions involved and the big dairies. Unable to raise their milk prices any higher, the companies hit on this device to raise their profits.

Jay Harris, of the Pure Milk Association, stated that the new scheme was put into effect "at the insistence of the dairy owners who wanted to cut down on men."

HOUSEWIVES who have heard about the new plan have been calling in their protests to the Chicago Board of Health, which has the power to halt the threat of spoiled milk for Chicago families.

One housewife checked with the Board asking what about milk that is bottled on Saturday and delivered on Monday. "That would be old milk," a Board spokesman replied.

Gillespie, whose local union



No Sunday deliveries . . .

Karen Morley to Speak at APC

CHICAGO.—Miss Karen Morley, well-known film actress who recently rebuffed the Un-American Committee by refusing to become a part of their hysterical witchhunt, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of peace

activities of the American Peace Crusade to be held on Monday, Jan. 12, at 8 p.m. at 1110 South Oakley.

The meeting will project a three-point program for the immediate period ahead as follows:

(1) Pressure on Eisenhower for the acceptance of Stalin's offer for a meeting to discuss proposals for peace; (2) Extension of the mobilization of the American people for ending the war in Korea; and (3) Support for the mounting liberation struggle now developing in Africa. All peace activists were urged to attend.

Among the affairs to be held for Miss Morley during her visit to Chicago will be a reception on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 6 p.m. at the South Side Community Arts Center, 3831 South Michigan Ave.



KAREN MORLEY

Well Worth Quoting . . .

HERE'S PLAIN TALK from an International Harvester official who explains what the Marshall Plan, Point 4 and other U. S. programs for "aiding the peoples in foreign lands" are really all about.

"Before starting to list the reasons why American companies put capital abroad, please permit me to sum up all of these reasons in one short sentence—and that is that the principal purpose of all private business investment in the U. S. or anywhere else is to make money."

"You would be surprised how many people in this world do not understand that fact. Our government may give as reasons for its foreign aid program such things as 'helping underprivileged people,' 'assisting good neighbors,' 'stamping out Communism,' etc."

"Much as we approve of these objectives, never forget that when you or I put our hard-earned money into a proposition, other than charity, we want assurance that the principal can be recovered, if we so desire, and that there will be a reasonable return in the form of profits and dividends."

—Jack L. Camp, vice-president of the International Harvester Export Co., in a speech at the Foreign Investments Session of the 39th National Trade Convention, Nov. 13, 1952.



WHO will speak for the school kids? Who will represent them when the Board of Education opens its budget hearings on Monday morning, Jan. 5, at 228 N. LaSalle?

We mean the kids who sit doubled-up in their crowded classrooms. And kids who lack for a hot lunch. And those who risk their lives each day in fire-traps. And those who are in the recent statistics that show the nation to be short 325,000 classrooms.

The latest survey says that the urgent need for school-building in the U. S. now runs to \$10.7 billion—about one-sixth of the war budget.

LAST WEEK, a Chicago hoodlum named Bill Johnson got a pardon from Truman. It was all in the holiday spirit.

And Truman also showered his mercy on characters like former Rep. Andrew May of Kentucky, the one-time head of the House Military Affairs Committee who looted the people for millions in wartime graft.

And there was a full presidential pardon for former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, who divided his time between witch-hunting and robbing the U. S. treasury.

But no such mercy "droppeth from the heavens" for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—unless we demand ever-louder that the lives of these Jewish frameup victims be saved!

THE LATE Adolph J. Sabath was a great voice in the U.S. Congress—and a pretty consistently good representative of the people of the West Side who sent him back to Washington for many long decades.

Sabath often crossed the machine—but they couldn't touch him. Now that he is dead, the City Hall crowd is preparing the most dastardly step to dishonor his memory.

They have hand-picked as his successor James B. Bowler, a symbol of everything corrupt, reactionary and hateful in Chicago politics.

This is the "Grey Fox" of the City Council, the finagler of the Finance Committee for many years, a key figure in the recent racetrack scandal of dozens of other shady deals, a violent foe of public housing and especially a known hater of the Negro people.

The people of the 7th District can stop this outrage!

EVERY two years about this time, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce dreams up some gimmick to try to head off the FEPC bill which they know will be introduced in the Illinois legislature.

Last week, they held a "Race Relations Clinic," designed to prove that Big Business will voluntarily end discrimination—without an FEPC law.

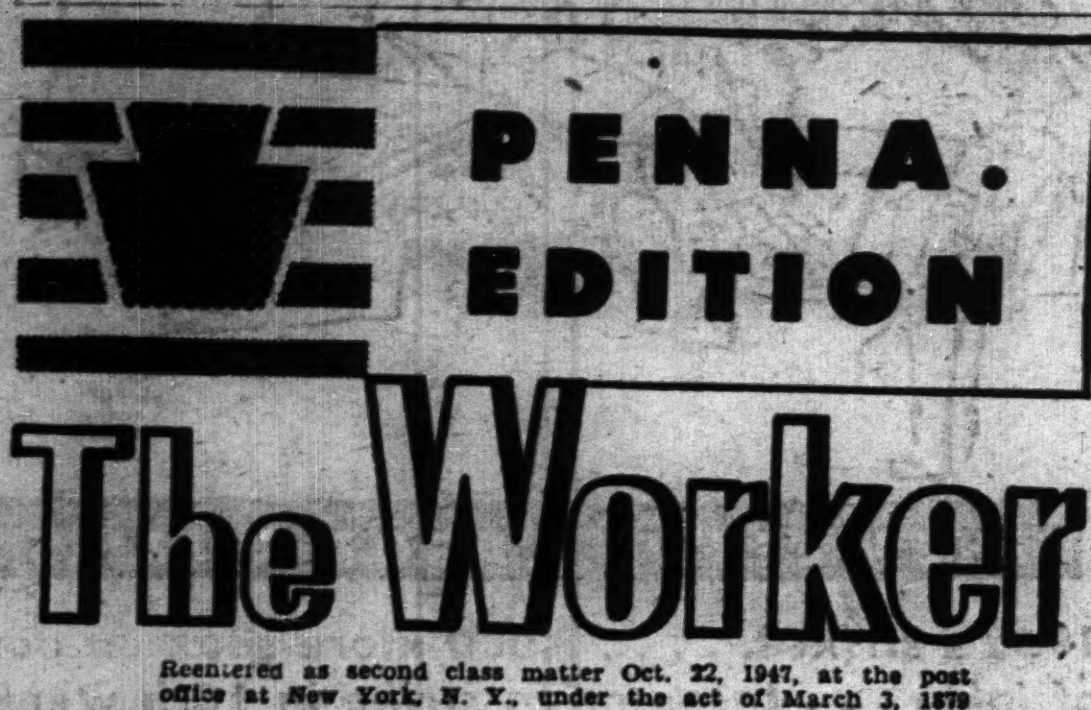
But that highly-planned session in the Congress Hotel backfired somehow. There was one speech that practically rocked the hotel.

It came from the vice-president of the Yellow Cab Co., Benjamin Samuels. The company now hires Negroes as drivers—and the world hasn't come to an end, said Samuels.

But his punch line was this. They hired Negroes only after they were forced to, by a city taxicab ordinance that contained a clause forbidding discrimina-

'SPARE ROSENBERGS'— TOP SCIENTISTS PLEAD

—See Pages 6 and 7—



Vol. XVIII, No. 1
28

January 4, 1953
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk

An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

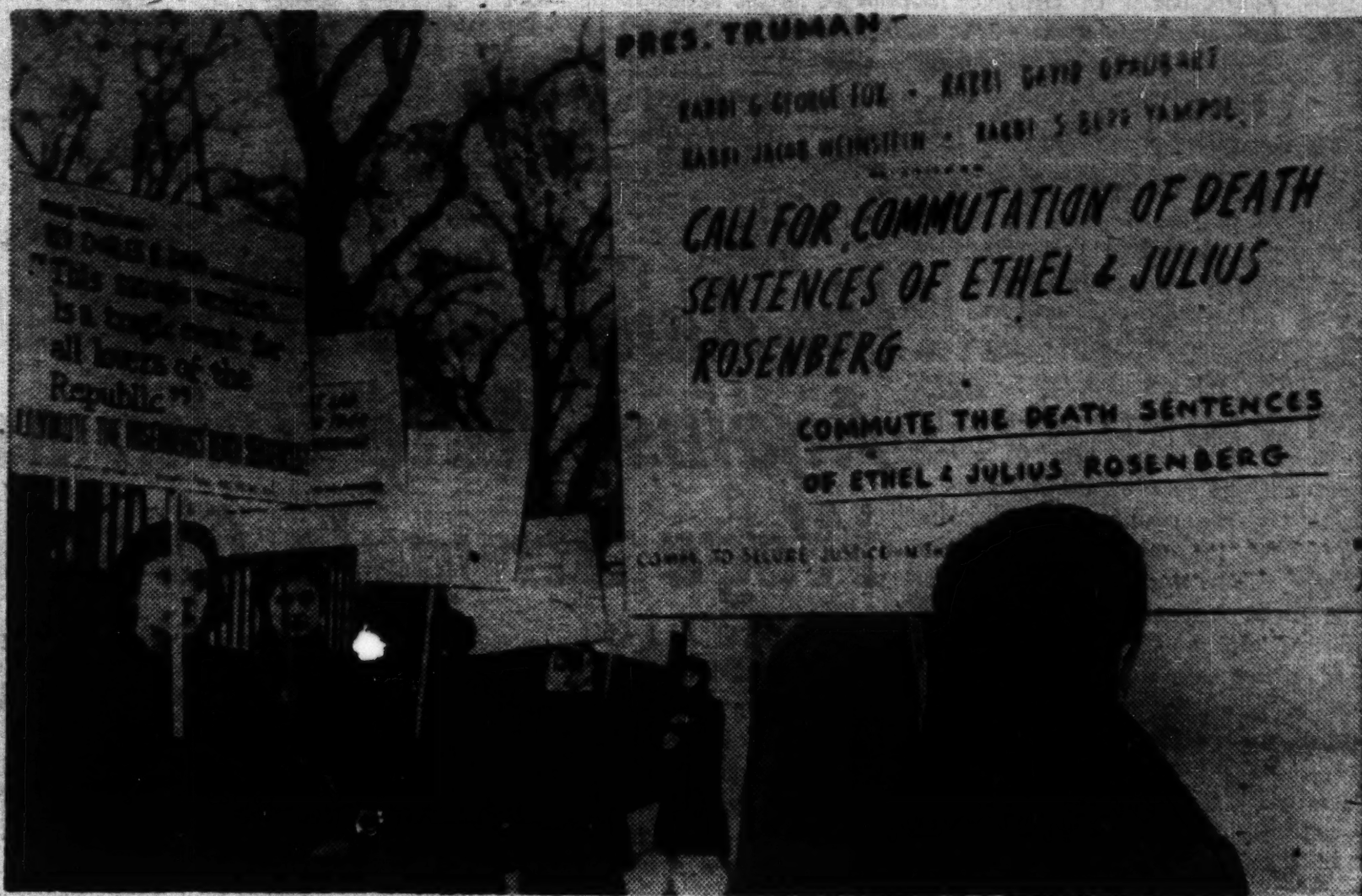
But an outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Let us grasp this opportunity!

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan. 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



LOST

3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers.

It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)

	1947	1950	Aug. 1952 (After Korea)
Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accessories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	75 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with

(Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P. S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

Demand Bail for Steve Nelson

—SEE Page 15

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity shown in stand on civil rights legislation

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That those resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding and as the AFL

threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nation-

wide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teach-

Continued on Page 13)



Un-Americans Move Against Auto Union as Wage Struggle Opens

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich.

WHILE a million auto workers seek economic adjustments in the 5-year contracts which if won can set a new wage pattern for 1953, the House Un-American Activities Committee sought to come to the aid of the employers to prevent this by a red-baiting blast against the CIO United Auto Workers.

The usual fabrications of stool-pigeons was used as a "report" by the Un-Americans. On this committee is U. S. Senator-elect Charles Potter, whose campaign fund was swelled by \$1,000 apiece taken by GM, Ford and Chrysler from their dealers.

Central target of the Un-Americans was, as usual, Ford Local 600, which has been backing the demands for higher pensions, for adding one cent to the annual improvement raise, and for making 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten under the escalator since 1950, part of the base rates.

DAVE MOORE, Negro leader at Ford 600, and co-chairman of the progressive caucus, declared in a statement run in the daily press here:

"No doubt the Un-American committee would have preferred that we Ford workers elect stool-pigeons from our local who supplied them with their mis-information.

"We reject the flagrant attempts of the committee to decide for us our leader's program and activities. We will vigorously fight the

proposed plan of the Un-American committee to substitute government domination and control of unions for our free American trade union movement.

"We charge that the hand of C. E. Wilson is behind this latest blast of the Un-American committee.

"It is a clumsy but sinister attempt to paralyze and stop the united struggle of our UAW to reopen the 5-year contract for increased wages, higher pensions, elimination of the vicious speed-up drive, the FEPC model clause and other demands to protect workers against the high cost of living, skyhigh taxes and frozen wages.

"The Un-American Committee, despised and criticized by decent Americans in all walks of life, exposes itself by its failure to investigate or make reference to such Un-American practices on the part of the Big Three auto makers as discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading, recently condemned by our international union.

"The Un-American committee will not succeed in developing their phony red-baiting hysteria to divert the auto workers from fighting for improved wages and better working conditions.

"We will not permit this committee to call the shots at our UAW convention and further we will not permit it to impose on Ford workers a 'ja' elections as part of a gigantic plot for an Eisenhower-Wilson government controlled trade union movement."

He Told Off the Steel Trust on Company Time

U. S. Steel tries to lull its employees with movies on paid time, but a Negro stock worker shows up its jimcrow policies.

By MAC HUGHES

GARY, Ind.

U. S. STEEL is currently spending a quarter of a million dollars here to convince the 20,000 employees in its Gary Works that they live in the best of all possible worlds.

But there's at least one blast furnace worker who is not only skeptical but bold enough to say so.

For the past several weeks, a series of four hour-length movies have been shown in the Plant Superintendent's garage and other points throughout the sprawling works.

TO THESE MOVIES, employees have been herded in groups on company time. So intent is management on exposing every work-

whose jobs do not permit taking time out to see the films after hours—at time-and-a-half.

Theme of the movies is that capitalism is really the brotherhood of man, and that management, as an equal partner with labor, has no interest but to fulfill society's needs.

The workers dozed through these generalities and collected their hour's pay. Nothing much happened—until eager-beaver lecturer decided to embroider a bit on the prepared text.

IT HAPPENED as the blast furnace workers were viewing the section of the film dealing with constitutional liberties. As Lincoln's likeness faded from the screen, the lecturer picked up his mimeographed outline and addressed the Negro and white furnace workers.

"Everybody agrees that all Americans have equal rights and opportunities?" he queried.

A middle-aged Negro, who works in the drafty, damp blast furnace stockhouse, lifted his hand for recognition.

"No," he enunciated clearly.

"No? No?" the lecturer floundered. "Watta you mean by that?"

"We Negro people don't have equal rights any place," the stockhouse worker declared. "Right here in this department we're discriminated against."

He pinpointed the lecturer with an index finger. "You know that as well as I do!"

"Well . . . Let's get on to the next point," the lecturer said hurriedly, flipping the pages of his prepared talk.



McDONALD

BRIDGES

Steel Union

Drew Top Vote

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

1952's strikes. . . . 20,000 more seamen out of jobs. . . . Locomotive strike in 10th week

THE YEAR 1952 topped all others but 1946, in number of man-days idle in strikes—55,000,000 over 22,900,000 man-days in 1951—and involved more than 3,500,000 workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, in a year-end statement, called for a "united front" of labor as the new administration takes power in Washington where, says the union, Martin Durkin, designate Secretary of Labor, is "the only friendly face." . . . But AFL president George Meany saw the entire Eisenhower administration as friendly and called for cooperation with it. . . . Meany also urged continued price and wage controls, taking issue with the CIO's stand for suspension. . . . The UE urged both AFL and CIO to quit the WSB.

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week, taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 90,000 more U. S.

seamen out of work, because of foreign competition and shrinking of trade. . . . The new McCarran-Walter racist immigration law, requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't help shipping or U. S. seamen. . . . An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

The steel union nominated, without opposition, David J. McDonald to succeed the late Philip Murray as president; also James G. Thimmes as vice-president and I. W. Abel as secretary-treasurer. Election is by referendum.

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11 1/4 cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. . . . A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's long-shore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. . . . Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. . . . Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. . . . The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. . . . Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co. . . . The court ruled that the strike was illegal.

Foster Sends Greetings to Steve Nelson

IN GREETING Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday, William Z. Foster, Communist Party national chairman, urged a powerful amnesty movement to free Nelson and all other jailed Communists, and especially "an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail."

Foster's greetings were among those received from trade unionists, writers and others for publication.

"I wish to join with the many other friends, comrades and well-wishers of Steve Nelson in sending him heartiest greetings on his 50th birthday. I trust that in spite of the outrageous treatment to which he is being subjected, he will be able to preserve his health and to serve many more years, as he has done so courageously for so long in the very first line of the working class and the Negro people."

"It is very shocking, the barbarous way Steve is being abused in the Blawnox jail. This is because he is an incorruptible and valiant fighter. They cannot defeat him in an open fight, so they try to crush his spirit in the dark of the cells and sweatboxes. But all this too will prove quite unavailing against Steve's unbreakable fighting spirit."

"It is high time that a powerful amnesty movement should get under way to free Steve Nelson and all the other Communist fighters now in jail. Their only crime is



FOSTER

their loyalty to the working class, above all, in their fight for peace. Their continued imprisonment is a disgrace to democracy in this country and a threat to every freedom of the people. Especially there should be an irresistible demand that Steve Nelson be allowed bail.

"With all good wishes to the indomitable working class fighter, our Steve Nelson."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Salud y Victoria

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

A GREAT PUBLISHING EVENT

THE VOLUNTEERS

by

STEVE NELSON

For February publication. Popular edition \$1.
Place your advance order now through your bookseller or by mail from

Masses & Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York City, 3

Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress
calls upon all the well-wishers of Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday to urge Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, to grant reasonable bail. It is traditional to grant bail to all persons appealing sentences other than capital convictions.

Greetings on your
50th Birthday

Harriet Magil
A. B. Magil
Maggie Magil
The Garlins
Frank Collier
Alexander and Marge
George W. Green

FROM SWEDEN:

Best wishes in the fight for your freedom on your 50th birthday from Swedish friends in Stockholm expressing their admiration.

Olov Zennstroem
Paul Soederman
Edwin Persson
Filip Roennlund
Tage Nylander
Inga-Britt Gerdes
Inga Jansson

Our pledge to you, Steve, on your 50th birthday to continue our fight for

Peace
Political freedom
Labor unity
Labor's third party
Negro White unity

We look forward to your early return to join and lead us in this fight—to victory!

Electrical Workers of Western Penna.

To Steve—our teacher, our leader, our comrade.

Labor Youth League of Western Penna.

TO STEVE

Fighter for Democracy

We send you our best birthday greetings, and pledge to intensify our fight to win your freedom.

Civil Rights Congress
Pittsburgh

Greetings to Steve

The Big Kids
Two Young Pittsburgh Steel Workers
Young Pittsburgh Steel Worker

An Editorial

The overwhelming response to the call to greet Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday publicly through the pages of this paper makes it necessary to extend the deadline for publishing these greetings.

As you send your greetings to us, and as you write to Steve at the Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa., do not forget to write Gov. Fine, Harrisburg, demanding bail for Steve while he appeals his case.

Greetings!

A Fighter for Peace
Nat Albert
A Railroad Worker
A Tailor
Esther
A Friend
A Woman Anti-Fascist
A Fighting Friend
A Worker
A Lover of Peace

To a great American and to a courageous fighter for all of mankind, greetings on this your 50th birthday. Few men in our land today can say that they have lived so well or so unselfishly. I honor you for your courage, your dignity and your loyalty to all that is best in the world today.

HOWARD FAST



No Pasaran!
Pasaremos!

From a Group of Philadelphia Professional Workers.

A Group of Yugoslav-Americans

Friends from New York City

DEMAND BAIL FOR NELSON!

Rap Fare Hike

PHILADELPHIA. A FARE RISE—a \$5 million yearly sum—was slipped on Dec. 24 to the Main Line millionaires who own the Philadelphia Transportation Co. with the announcement that transit fares would be upped to 15 cents plus 3 cents for the first transfer. Fares were 13 1/3 cents, 15 cents with transfer. City officials who had been opposing the increase for eight months said it would be fought in the courts. PTC officials said they will demand a still further fare rise. Meanwhile 10,000 members of the CIO Transport Workers Local 234 are being compelled to work under an anti-strike injunction that expires Jan. 14. The workers are demanding 32 cent an hour wage increases and improved working conditions. The Pennsylvania CIO, Communist Party and Progressive Party have called for the revamping of the Public Utilities law and the addition of representatives of labor, the Negro people, and small farm organizations to the commission. The PUC has also been condemned for its arrogance in disregarding the interests of the people in recently granting a \$21,000,000 hike to Bell Telephone.

Conference to Map Action to Repeal Walter-McCarran Law

PHILADELPHIA. THE DEEP GOING CONCERN of thousands of people in this area about the effects of the Walter - McCarran Immigration Law, which went into effect Dec. 24, will be expressed in a conference on Sunday, Feb. 8 at the Hotel Sylvania Ballroom, Juniper & Locust streets., where a program of action will be set forth calling for repeal. The conference call asks representatives from all organizations to attend the gathering, either as delegates or as observers, and also asks individuals to attend as delegates or observers. The call states that those wanting additional calls or information should address Mrs. Sara L. Cooper, 2316 Spruce St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. The Jewish Community Relations Council will also hold a conference on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the Fellowship Building on the theme of "The Dangers of the Walter - McCarran Immigration Law."

McKees Rocks Housing Project Is Center of Fight on Bias

McKEES ROCKS, Pa. — This small industrial city, on the outskirts of Pittsburgh, has become the center of a county-wide fight for non-segregated public housing. Burgess David Hershman, head of the Democratic organization, and the Borough Council controlled by the Democrats are demanding that Uansa Village, a 50-unit public housing project in the Bottoms along the Ohio River, be opened only to low-rent families living in the area. Since only whites reside there now this would permanently bar Negro families. However, on the other side of a railroad trestle which runs along one side of the project there are some 40 Negro families housed in makeshift, firetrap wooden barracks put up for migrant workers imported to man the plant of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co. during World War I. These families shop in the Bottoms and send their children to schools in that area. The housing shortage and prejudice against renting to Negroes have combined to prevent their securing other shelter. Many of them had been anticipating moving into the new, modern units of the Village. The 1949 Public Housing Act provides that projects shall be open to all applicants within a maximum yearly income range, without regard to race, creed, color, religion or national origin. However, the McKees Rocks authorities claim that a former chairman and a project planner of the Allegheny County Housing Authority had promised the McKees Rocks Borough Council in 1950 that occupancy of the Village would be restricted to residents of the Bottoms—all whites. The Urban League under chairmanship of William P. Young is heading the struggle to compel the Authority to carry out the provisions of the Housing Act and enable Negro families to apply for tenancy. The League contends that if any such special agreement had been made, it is null and void on the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision holding that restrictive covenants cannot be enforced at law. This fight against segregation has spread to another county project at Hays Manor, on Bell Ave. The Uansa project will be ready for occupancy this month and the other in August.

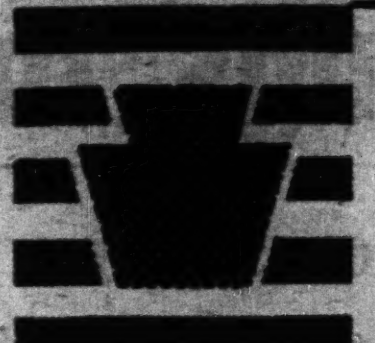
Cease-Fire in Korea Now!

Celebrate Anniversary of Daily Worker Jan. 16



EARL ROBINSON

Pennsylvanians will call for a cease-fire in Korea, and celebrate the 29th Anniversary of the Daily Worker on Jan. 16 at the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Philadelphia. John Pittman, foreign affairs editor of The Worker, will speak of the role of the Daily Worker in the struggle for peace, and bring greetings from the editorial board of the paper to the meeting. Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans, House I Live In, Joe Hill" and many other peoples' songs will bring his old favorites to the celebration as well as many of his new songs and compositions that will be heard here for the first time. An added feature is Robinson's "The Children's Cantata," a sound film on the theme of peace, presented by a children's choir.



PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Police Shoot Negro Youth on Xmas Eve

PHILADELPHIA. TWO MORE NEGROES have been shot down in Philadelphia streets by police, bringing the new administration's casualty list up to seven dead or wounded, not counting innumerable beatings, raids, false arrests, and similar day to day examples of genocide, the crime of government against the Negro people.

The latest victims are Edward Duley, 3718 Aspari St., and Clarence Butts, 25, of 1100 Bogden Place. Both were shot down in West Philadelphia on Christmas Eve near Parish and Union Sts. by Acting Sergeant Henry Gryzewski and Patrolman Philip Pinto of the 39th and Lancaster station.

Clarence Butts was under police guard in Presbyterian Hospital with a bullet in his groin. Edward Duley, wounded in the thigh, was held without bail for a hearing Dec. 31 by Magistrate Henry Ellsick at a Christmas day hearing.

The original police story of the shooting alleged only that Butts and Duley were running down the street followed by a shoemaker, Calvin Moore of 843 N. 40th St. Police claimed they called on Butts and Duley to stop running, fired warning shots "in the air", and then shot both down "on suspicion".

An on the spot investigation by The Pennsylvania Worker Christmas Day revealed that employees of a nearby chicken market, which had been robbed earlier in the evening, had been taken to see Butts in the Presbyterian Hospital, and said "he is not the man."

John Holton, Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress director, informed The Pennsylvania Worker that the CRC was investigating the shooting.

STOP COP KILLERS

An Editorial
WHEN 20-year-old Lonnie Church was shot and killed June 27 by Patrolman John Flaherty, there were widespread protests and demands to "stop cop killers." (Pennsylvania Worker, July 20, 1952).

For six months the police shootings did stop. Beatings, false arrests and raids by police continued. But the Christmas eve shooting of Clarence Butts and Edward Duley marks a renewed outbreak of armed violence against the Negro people by uniformed police.

IN A RECENT editorial on the shooting down of unarmed and

singing Korean prisoners of war, the Philadelphia Bulletin used the typical racist lie about the "disregard of human life by the oriental mind."

Philadelphia police have brought home again to all Philadelphians that the police have a disregard for Negro life.

The Pennsylvania Worker urges all Philadelphians, particularly white workers and progressives, to join the demand of the Negro people to Mayor Joseph Clark: Stop the killers!

- Elect a Negro to Congress!
- Appoint and elect Negroes to highest federal and state judgeships!

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

PHILADELPHIA. — Pointing to the "tragic miscarriage of justice" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Independent Voters' League of Ger-

See Korea War as Cause of Delinquency

PHILADELPHIA.—The Korean war and "defense mobilization" were blamed for an upsurge on juvenile arrests here which began late in 1950, after a five-year decline. Arrests of youth under 18 jumped by one-eighth the first months of 1952, the Crime Prevention Association revealed at a recent meeting here.

Ask Gov. Fine Name Worker on Board

HARRISBURG.—Gov. John Fine has been asked to appoint a trade unionist to one of the two vacancies on the Public Utility Commission by Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director of the Progressive Party.

Urging that working people should have at least "one voice on the Commission to speak in their behalf," Beitscher pointed out that the P. U. C. "has yet to deny any application for a rate increase from any major gas company, electric company, telephone company, or the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh transportation companies."

Says Africans Unite To Fight Race Bias

PHILADELPHIA.—The people of South Africa are uniting to fight white supremacy and oppression, Dr. Homer A. Jack declared here.

Dr. Jack, recently returned from Africa, spoke at an American Civil Liberties Union luncheon in the Whittier Hotel in celebration of Bill of Rights Day.

Dr. Jack, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Ill., also gave an eye-witness account of the African liberation movement Sunday night at the Race St. Forum of the Quakers.

mantown and Chestnut, which represents "citizens of all political parties united to secure good government," has appealed to President Truman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

The Voters' League, which is headed by Dorothy M. Wolff, includes Rabbi Elms Charry, Rev. J. Quinton Jackson and the Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes on its executive board [see page 6 and 7].

Ask Repeal of Repressive Laws

PHILADELPHIA. — The Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, which was organized to defeat the witchhunting and union-busting aims of the House Un-American Activities Committee when it held hearings here, has issued a call for a conference "For Democratic Rights and Constitutional Liberties," Wed., Jan. 14, 8 p.m., at the "Met," Broad & Poplar Sts.

Further information on the conference can be received from Alton H. Finck, secretary, 13 N. 13 St., Room 303, Philadelphia 7.

Direct FEPC Fight

HARRISBURG.—The state Council for an FEPC in Pennsylvania has appointed an executive director to lead the group's campaign in the new legislative session that opens here Jan. 6. He is Robert J. O'Donnell. The Council is a coordinating agency of 51 statewide organizations sponsoring a compulsory fair employment law.

Strike Vote Brings Union Shop on 2 RRs

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich., Jan. 4 (FP).—Two western railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Missouri Kansas & Texas (Katy) are the first to cave in and grant the union shop to the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees drive. Strike ballots on the two roads turned the trick.



JOHN PITTMAN

'SPARE ROSENBERGS'— TOP SCIENTISTS PLEAD



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 1
26

January 4, 1953
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

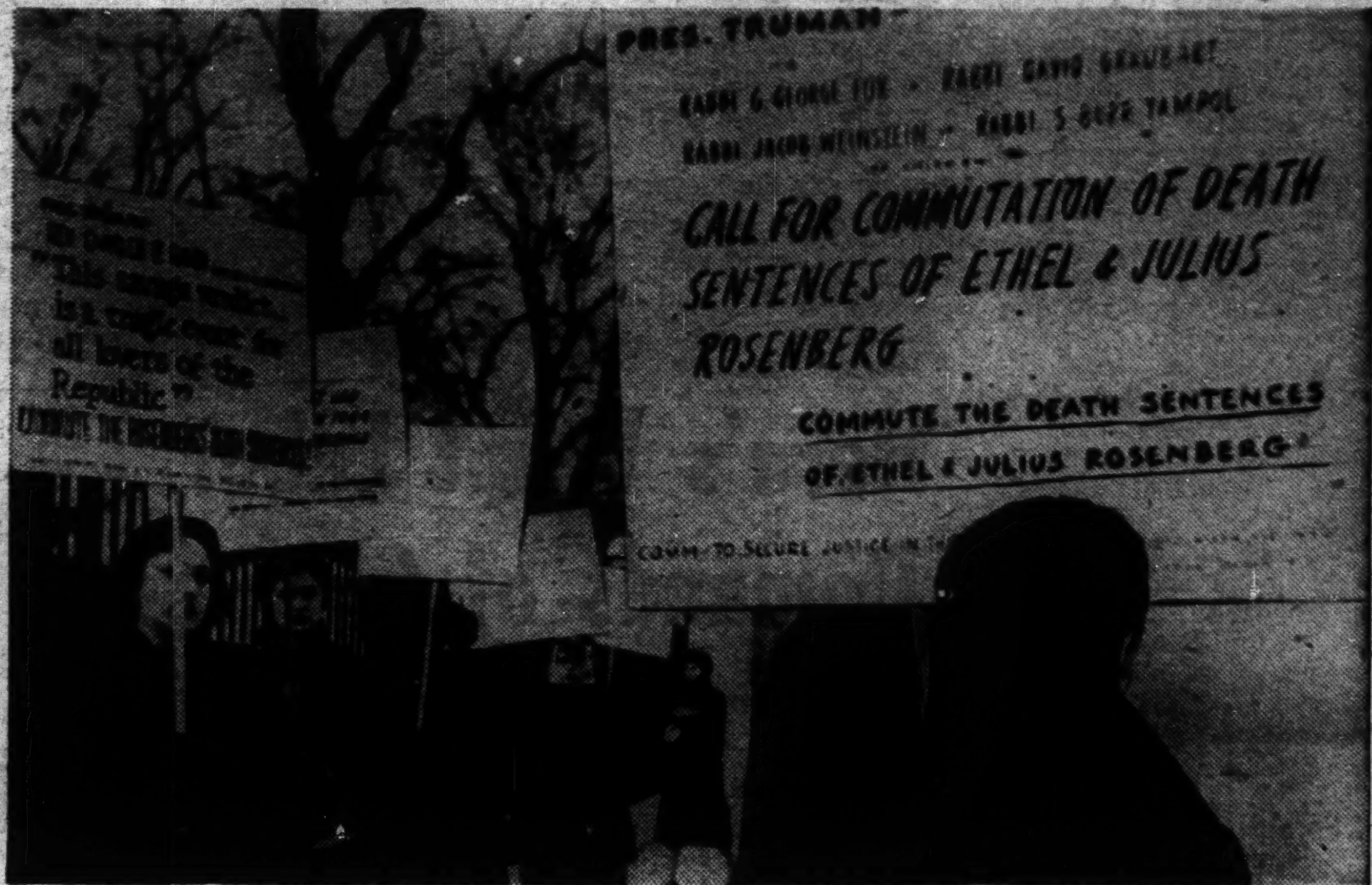
But an outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Let us grasp this opportunity!

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



— See Pages 6 and 7 —

LOST 3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers. It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)
1947 1950 Aug. 1952
(After Korea)

Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accessories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	75 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with
(Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P. S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

Trenton Frameup Victim Dies

— See Page 11 —

Company Drive for Hike In Fare Brings Strike

AT 12:01 THURSDAY—New Year's Day—the biggest bus strike in New York City was on!

After more than two months of futile efforts to force eight private bus companies to negotiate for a 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay, after nine months of warnings to the Impellitteri Administration that a New Year's Eve strike was a certainty unless bargaining began in earnest, after defying the joint city-company pressure to blackmail them into supporting a 15-cent fare as a pre-condition for a new contract, the Transport Workers Union 8,200 private bus employees hit the streets with pickets and greeted 1953 with a militant challenge for the rights of labor and the security of the public.

NOT A BUS rolled along the 125 routes which daily serve 3,500,000 passengers in the Bronx, Queens, Manhattan and Lower Westchester.

Confident in its strength, its strikers united and its apparatus prepared for a long battle, the TWU awaited the first big test of the walkout Monday when the 3,500,000 passengers would surge into subways or city-owned buses.

Michael J. Quill and Matthew Quinan, international president, and Local 100 leader, respectively, have alerted the 34,000 members employed by the Board of Transportation to "resist" any move to speed up work schedules, impose overtime regulations or tighten the runs between trains. The union has warned that such a scab maneuver under the guise of "safety" and "emergency" might result in a complete shut down of every train and bus within the metropolitan area.

THE STRIKE was the union's only possible answer to 11 months of shillydallying and bypassing maneuvers by the companies and the administration. As long ago as February, 1952 the TWU had urged early discussions with the eight bus lines for the 40-hour week which it had obtained on the city lines the previous summer. The then Transit Authority Theodore Kheel in an official memorandum to the mayor and the bus lines also proposed that the talks begin as quickly as possible.

Mayor Impellitteri, banking on his Transit Authority Plan to win legislative approval, with its inevitable 17 to 22 cent fare, helped stall the negotiations by a series of fare-shuffling pronouncements aimed at guaranteeing the higher fare for the private lines.

THE PRIVATE LINES, led by the largest—Third Ave. Transit Corp. which went into a financially-bonanza bankruptcy—and the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. Coach Co. lines, arrogantly refused to consider the 40-hour week unless a fare hike to at least 15 cents was guaranteed by the city. Months dragged on. In July, 1952, the city completed its 40-hour week schedule for 55,000 employees which, added to the 110,000 already on the reduced work week, virtually placed the entire municipal payroll on the 40-hour week.

But still the eight private lines would not budge. In August, 1952, Mayor Impellitteri finally established his Transit Advisory Commission but it was not until October that the three-man body began discussions with the union and the lines to thrash out a solution.

IN ADDITION to fare rises, the lines insisted on franchise and city-state tax concessions and other "forgiveness" payments which would amount to nearly \$7 million. The city went along, pleading with Gov. Dewey to support legis-

lative enactment of this huge rebate to the corporations as a "price" for the 40-hour week. Behind this gimmick, however, was the threat of a big fare increase, despite repeated Impellitteri's announcement that he was "opposed to any increase in the basic 10-cent fare."

Monday the Mayor went on TV and radio to charge that the union was seeking to pressure him into raising the fare and obliquely rebuffed the companies for their "squeeze play" against him.

TWU WORKERS on the struck lines earn from \$1.66 to \$1.73½ cents an hour for a 44 to 48-hour week. With four to nine hours of guaranteed overtime included in its base hourly wage for a 40-hour week the rate would rise from \$1.89 to more than \$2 an hour. The Board of Transportation, which has a contract with the TWU expiring Dec. 31, 1953, pays \$1.86 an hour for a 40-hour week and it has privately expressed vigorous rejection to any proposal which would raise that scale.

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity Shown in Stand on Civil Rights

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That these resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding and as the AFL threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nationwide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teachers.

(Continued on Page 15)

PORT-WIDE STRIKE LOOMS IN SUPPORT OF DOCK GROUP

THE International Longshoremen's Association threatened a general tieup of the port of New York as three of its small locals of scalemen, dock weighers and sugar samples, totaling some 600 members, decided to walkout Friday to break a deadlock in their wage negotiations.

Joseph P. Ryan, who usually opposes or breaks strikes, this time announced the walkout and said the port's tens of thousands of dock workers will respect the picket line of striking local 1000.

every pier.

The strikers demanded a 42 cents an hour raise and turned down 25 cents.

The move of solidarity with the small group of strikes immediately raised the possibility that the many thousands of idle dock workers will also take up their own demand for an immediate OK in Washington of the 17-cent hourly raise awarded them by an arbitrator. The workers are getting impatient over the delay.



THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

1952's strikes. . . . 20,000 more seamen out of jobs. . . . Locomotive strike in 10th week

THE YEAR 1952 topped all others but 1946, in number of man-days idle in strikes—55,000,000 over 22,900,000 man-days in 1951—and involved more than 3,500,000 workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, in a year-end statement, called for a "united front" of labor as the new administration takes power in Washington where, says the union, Martin Durkin, designate Secretary of Labor, is "the only friendly face." . . . But AFL president George Meany saw the entire Eisenhower administration as friendly and called for cooperation with it. . . . Meany also urged continued price and wage controls, taking issue with the CIO's stand for suspension. . . . The UE urged both AFL and CIO to quit the WSB.

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week,



taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 20,000 more U. S. seamen out of work, because of foreign competition and shrinking of trade. . . . The new McCarran-Walter racist immigration law, requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control, screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't

help shipping or U. S. seamen. . . . An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

The steel union nominated, without opposition, David J. McDonald to succeed the late Philip Murray as president; also James G. Thimmes as vice-president and I. W. Abel as secretary-treasurer. Election is by referendum.

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11½ cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. . . . A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's longshore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. . . . Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. . . . Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. . . . The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. . . . Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (FP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co.

SEATTLE (FP). — A 32-day tie-up of the Seattle waterfront ended as a superior court judge enjoined further picketing by the AFL Maritime Trades Dept. over the issue of hiring dock foremen.

Labor-Congress

(Continued from Page 2)

- Revision of the tax system to an "ability-to-pay" and "genuinely progressive" basis and other reforms that would exempt most of the lower incomes.
- Expansion and improvement of the social security system and

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case offers

"THE ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE"

a long-playing (28 minute) dramatic recording

unparalleled masterpiece of dramatic art

suitable for house gatherings public meetings-radio broadcasts

(Price: \$4.00 incl. postage)

Obtainable from:

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 18
BRyant 9-9694

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

TWO YOUNG WOMEN want 3rd to share village apt. Own room, all conveniences, real fireplace. Call CH 2-5051 evenings.

WILL SHARER four-room apt. All privileges. Private entrance. Located in village. Call anytime AL 4-7192.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

SUBLET now, optional renew lease in September, new 1 1/2, east of Village, rent now paying \$85, but completely modern, tile bath, elevator, incinerator, some furniture included free. Phone GRamercy 3-0902.

APPLIANCES

VACUUM CLEANERS—Rated best by Independent Consumers Research Orgn. Reg. \$78.50. Spec. \$44.95. 10-Day Trial Period. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. bet. 13th and 14th Sts. GR 3-7819. 30-minute free parking.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9x12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$9.00 per yard. Broadway, Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 197th St.).

SERVICES

PAINTING and decorating by Zeki Navarre 8-5344. EB 7-1401.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, retined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7797.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, peddled van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-8000.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including auto, mobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St.
near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. GR 2-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special attention to parties & banquets

resistance to all reforms to undermine it.

- Establishment through federal action of higher standards for occupations, health and safety and provision of far more adequate disability compensation.

- Development of great conservation, hydro-electric power and flood control projects patterned on TVA.

- A higher minimum wage and strengthening of the Fair Labor Standards Law.

IN ADDITION to the agreement on the civil rights program there is also much agreement on the issues affecting civil liberties. This includes:

- Unanimous condemnation of the racist McCarran-Walter Immigration Law with its repeal the most widespread demand, but the AFL favoring an effort to amend it. There is certainly a basis for

immediate common action on a minimum program.

- Unanimous condemnation of the McCarran Internal Security Bill as a weapon that can be used against all labor.

- Unanimous condemnation of past and new thought-control legislation in the office (with the CIO and some AFL affiliates rapping the Smith Act) and the assorted screening practices used against government employees, maritime and other workers.

THE ABOVE are only some of the major points of this program. Each of its sections is spelled out in considerable detail in official resolutions passed by the organizations of labor. They add up to a vast program of expenditures and employment for peace, in place of the false "prosperity" based on destruction and war. Any family of America's small-income people can see its interests reflected in it. The big question is whether the leaders of labor will push this program, which their own unions adopted, or still give preference to billions for armaments and war.

WRIT BARS STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—Federal judge Knight extended a temporary order banning a CIO strike at American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y. plant.

In Loving Memory of
JOE SHAVELSON

Who died Jan. 10, 1951

Courageous fighter for peace and justice

CLARA and the Children

In memory
of our Beloved

HUSBAND
and
FATHER

a life-long fighter for a
happier future

PAULINE and SONS

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 6)

strained accents of the prosecution showed. While they warned the court not to heed the questioning of the world because that would be "a signal" for "a new wave of espionage," Emanuel Bloch profoundly stirred a packed courtroom with his impassioned plea for "wisdom" and "calmer judgment." He noted that America's closest friends in Europe, in France, Britain and Italy, were urging clemency in the face of the vast protest and uneasy feeling shared by millions "from the left, center and the right."

"Why is it," he asked, "that this case has aroused the world? What is it that prompts 15 members of the Israeli government to cable me a protest at your sentence? I ask you to think, think. Do not follow the path of Judge Thayer. Do not let the world think that America is taking this path."

Thayer was the judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Both were later found to be innocent after being executed.

THE TWO INNOCENT Rosenbergs sent a personal petition to the Court which must stir the soul of humankind. Replying to the persistent demand of the government and the court that they "confess" Ethel and Julius writing from the death house at Sing Sing prison, said:

"We are innocent, as we have

proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

On Jan. 5, clemency delegations from all over America will be in Washington, D. C. to visit Congressmen, Truman and top officials.

Only 7 Days Left!

IT'S TIME TO GO TO
SCHOOL AGAIN

ANNOUNCING THE 1953
WINTER TERM OF THE
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
78 Ten-Week Courses

Here are a few of the
Economic and
Political Courses:

Introduction to Marxism with:
Dorsey A. Wilkerson
David Goldway
Henry Klein
Stella Zahn
Yvonne Gregory
Yolanda Wilkerson
Political Economy I with:
Robert Alpert
Albert Prago
Donald Amter
The Negro Question with:
Dollie Mason
Alice Citron
Charles Alexander
Louise Jeffers
Donald Amter

Also other courses offered in History,
Philosophy, Science, Literature, Language,
Writing and Art Workshops.

Registration Now Going On

Classes begin January 12.
Don't Delay — Register
Early — Bring your shop-
mates and friends.

Catalogs available in office

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
of SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.
(Cor. 16th St.)
WA 9-1600

Creative Writing

New Class Forming

For those who wish a day-time class, a group will meet Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m., Jan. 6, 1953, at 111 W. 88 St. Apt. 3-F. Tuition: \$10 for course of five weekly 2-hour sessions, covering versification to journalism.

Instructor:

DR. OAKLEY JOHNSON

TR 7-7026

(Phone before noon or in evening)

Featuring — OLD AGE

HOSPITAL EXPENSE PROTECTION

AGES 60 - 80

PAYS \$10 PER DAY — FOR 30 DAYS

COVERS SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT

INCLUDES SURGICAL EXPENSES UP TO \$100

INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

X-ray — Oxygen Tent — Drugs — Penicillin, Etc., Up to \$100

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED

Any Hospital

30 Days Care (Room & Board)	\$300.00
Surgical Expense	100.00
Miscellaneous Expense	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$500.00

Premiums

\$53.50 Annually • \$27.50 Semi-Annual • \$13.75 Quarterly

Phone — Write — Call

BRODSKY INSURANCE

799 BROADWAY (corner 11th St.)

Phone: GR 5-3826

N. Y., N. Y.



— Interracial —

WINTER VACATION

- Skating and Tobogganing
- Arts and Crafts
- Beautiful Countryside

70-Acre Estate for Crisp Winter Walking
All the comforts of a first-class hotel
Cultural Atmosphere — Delicious Food
Off Season Rates

Please call for reservations

RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 6-8548

N. Y. Office: AL 5-0508

Open all year around

BRIEHL'S

Walkill, Ulster County, N. Y.

PHONE 3-2214

Scenic Country • Pleasant Informality

Recreation Hall

Indoor and Outdoor Games and Sports

Wholesome Food

Adults Only

Open All Year

Reasonable Rates

Write for Folder

CAMP MIDVALE

Nature Friends Adult Interracial Camp
(only 1 hour, 26 miles from N. Y. City)

OPEN EVERY WEEK-END

\$6.00 for 4 meals & sleeping

Winter sports • Ping Pong • Folk dancing • Television lounge

Private rooms for families
Midvale, N. J. — Telephone 5-2100

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works
and Sheet Metal Works



Overheated Radiators
Cleaned and Repaired
724 E. 11th ST. CA 8-
New York City 4480

JANUARY LINEN SALE

our stock is running low on
imported Table Cloths, Dish
Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen
by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get
10 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 2-7686

New York 3, N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

Condemn Firing Of Rutgers Profs

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE ESSEX-WEST HUDSON CIO Council charged Gov. Driscoll with "violating his constitutional obligations and the American precepts of fair play" when he backed up the firing of two Rutgers professors who invoked the Bill of Rights in refusing to answer questions on Communism.

As the CIO group lashed Driscoll and the Rutgers trustees for "hysterical action," other groups spoke out condemning the firings, including Americans for Democratic Action and the Rutgers University Federation of Teachers.

THE CIO pointed out that Driscoll, acting with the trustees, ignored a careful study by a faculty committee, covering 16 hearings, that cleared both fired professors, Dr. Simon Heimlich of the Pharmacology School, and Dr. Moses I. Finley, Arts and Sciences.

"They reached a contrary decision without conducting a single hearing, or without hearing a single strand of evidence," CIO spokesmen said. They urged the men be given a chance to hear the charges against them, and to confront their accusers.

The Teachers Federation, endorsing the faculty committee's unanimous decision that both pro-

fessors are "fit to teach," said "... we feel that the best interests of both the university and the community can be served by adhering faithfully to the assumption of innocence until specific charges are made and guilt is proven."

THE JERSEY ADA urged Rutgers president, L. W. Jones, to reinstate both men, because invoking the Fifth Amendment does not mean a teacher is "unfit."

Meanwhile, letters to local newspapers, from Rutgers students and graduates and other concerned Jersey residents, have expressed overwhelming support for the two professors.

One pharmacy student, Alan Axelrad, wrote the Newark News of "a standing ovation this morning in support of Prof. Heimlich by the entire student body and faculty of Rutgers College of Pharmacy."

He asked three questions: "The first is—how can a man who has taught in our school for 28 years, loved and respected by all his students and fellow faculty members, be dropped from the staff? Secondly, isn't it the American way that a man is innocent until proven guilty? Finally, should a man with ideals as high as his be forced to lower them? ..."

Disabled Vet to Test Housing Loyalty Oath

NEWARK

HARRY L. LAWRENCE, a disabled war veteran who served four years in the U. S. army, has accepted an offer of the American Civil Liberties Union to represent him in a court test of the Gwinn amendment. This amendment makes living in public low cost housing, contingent on signing a "loyalty" oath that the tenant does not belong to some 200 organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list.

Mr. Lawrence, a resident of Newark's Seth Boyden housing project, announced that he will

not sign the oath because "it infringes on my personal and civil liberty."

SUIT will be filed in Federal courts both here and in Washington, according to Emil Oxfeld, New Jersey counsel for the ACLU. Other tenants will be invited to join in the suit, said Mr. Oxfeld, which is for the purpose of invalidating the amendment on Constitutional grounds.

"The Gwinn amendment is ridiculous," said Mr. Lawrence. "It singles out ... those who live in low-cost housing and requires them to sign loyalty pledges. ..."

Lawrence said he would sign the oath only if the 5th Amendment to the Constitution were repealed.

Lawrence, who does not belong to any of the organizations on the Attorney General's list, is married and the father of two sons. He is a teacher, and eventually hopes to become a rabbi.

MEANWHILE, the Newark Citizens Housing Committee joined opposition to the oath voiced by the ACLU and the CIO. William Brach, housing committee chairman released a statement saying:

"Legality of the Gwinn amendment ... must be tested quickly if low-rent housing is to be kept clear of political interference and favoritism." The statement said the new law was "on shaky grounds."

The Civil Rights Congress warned that tenants who sign the oath lay themselves open to imprisonment. "Any stool-pigeon could swear that you belong to one of the more than 200 organizations listed," said Lewis Moroz, CRC executive secretary. "A jury might find you guilty of perjury, and sentence you to five years in prison. Tenants should definitely not sign."

SHOP TALK



The New Jersey Supreme Court has unanimously upheld convictions of five officials of the CIO United Paperworkers Union. The men were convicted last May of "criminal contempt" in connection with an injunction issued during a strike at Whippany Paper board Co.

UE District 4 has called on the CIO and AFL to withdraw from the Wage Stabilization Board in a fight to end the wage freeze before Jan. 20.

Pointing out that there are 12,000 cases before the board, District Pres. James McLeish said, "If the wage freeze were abolished ... everyone of the 12,000 wage increases held up so long would go into effect automatically."

A two-year contract providing for a 7c an hour wage increase has been signed by District 50,

United Mine Workers and the American Cyanamid Co. of Linden. The raise is retroactive to October.

The contract calls for a reopening on wages, insurance and pensions. The apprentice program is also revised.

A Jersey City longshoreman was beaten, kicked and slashed for refusing to contribute to an ILA fund.

Joseph Regalski, the victim, told police that longshoremen at the Leonard ammunition pier were forced to kick in \$5 to \$10 a man each week for Joe (the Hat) Chiarello. Chiarello a key witness in an IL bombing, is free on \$30,000 bail.

Regalski was treated for bruises of the face and head, and required 18 stitches for a slash on his face.

AROUND THE STATE

FOR PEACE TALKS

An editorial in the Trentonian reflects the Peace sentiment of the American people. Altho heavily sprinkled with "you can't trust the Kremlin" line, the paper endorses the idea of an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting.

"If they should meet and their talks come to naught, we certainly will be no worse off than at present. ... If they can divert international differences back into diplomatic channels, by all means they should get together. ... We have all to gain and nothing to lose."

WHO IS PARDONED

J. Parnell Thomas, former Jersey Congressman, who served 8½ months in prison for stealing from the government, was given a full pardon by President Truman. Thomas, who headed the un-American Committee while pocketing government cash, served less than half his sentence. Fighters for peace like John Gates and Ben Davis, editors of The Worker, remain in jail.

SCRATCH A REDBAITER

Jersey City Mayor Kenny turned the New Jersey Crime Commission hearings into a dud when he refused to testify on advice of counsel. The worst redbaiters inevitably turn out to be mixed up in all sorts of crime and corruption. Their records can't stand public airing.

SHOWS UP THEIR RACKET

At least two newspapers in the State laughed right out loud at Newark's Commissioner Keenan, who tried to blame "Reds" for filthy books and magazines.

The Trenton Times said Keenan's charge was "not honest or realistic." Businessmen out to get the dollar are to blame, said the paper.

The Elizabeth Journal said "Let's not blame this one on Reds. ... You can't blame the reds for something that is our own responsibility."

Blaming everything on Communists can get to be ridiculous. Let's not over do redbaiting, or we'll expose the whole racket, is what the two papers were saying.

Prepare New Trenton Attack By Indicting Negro Doctor

TRENTON, N. J.

A YEAR AND A HALF after the trial that freed four of the Trenton Six, prosecutor Mario Volpe tried this week to prop his tottering case against the remaining Trenton Two by suddenly bringing perjury charges against Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III, key witness in the case.

The prominent Negro physician, called in as the state's own witness, exploded Volpe's frameup when he testified that the night the "confessions" were signed, all the men appeared highly nervous, some of them apparently drugged, or in a highly suggestible, controlled state.

Freed on \$1,000 bail, Dr. Sullivan will be defended by Mercer County Assemblyman Frank Thompson when he appears in court Jan. 16 to answer the indictment.

VOLPE'S belated attack on his own witness drew widespread anger throughout the community. First hint of his move came this October when Volpe argued before the New Jersey Supreme Court to keep the Trenton Two jailed for life.

Then, floundering as he tried to answer sharp questions from the seven justices, Volpe announced he intended to bring perjury charges against the doctor.

Now that the high court has thrown out the verdict against Collis English and Ralph Cooper and ordered a new trial, Volpe

is faced with preparing a murder trial—without a "murderer" (the two men actually accused of welding the weapons were among the four men declared innocent.)

A month after the Supreme Court reversal Volpe went into action—against Dr. Sullivan. "A

GI TO GET NEW TRIAL AFTER KOREA COURTMARTIAL

ALLOWAY

PFC. WARREN McCONNELL, who was court-martialed and sentenced to 10 years at hard labor, for falling asleep at his front line post in Korea in November, 1951, will get a new trial early in 1953.

McConnell says that this time he will tell the whole story of how he and his GI buddy (who got the same sentence) were on duty for 72 consecutive hours without rest. At the first trial, on advice of his assigned military counsel, McConnell did not testify.

Friends and neighbors have rallied to Private McConnell's defense, and have raised \$1,150 to help provide legal counsel. Sentiment in his home town is unanimously behind the convicted GI.

"Don't say anything bad about him cause we aren't going to like it down here."

"He's a good boy."

"That boy never did anything wrong and I sure hope he gets out of this jam."

These were typical comments heard around the little village of

vengeful racist attack," said the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, which spearheaded the world movement to free the Trenton Six. "Volpe is attempting to use the machinery of law for his personal ambition, his personal vengeance. He must be stopped."

The same papers that carried the story about Private McConnell also ran a brief item headed "Bodies of ten Jersey heroes on way home."

Growing casualty lists, court-martials of war weary GIs, cold-blooded murder of war prisoners, and the overwhelming desire of the American people for peace, are more and more exposing the criminal stupidity of refusing to agree to a cease-fire in Korea.

Win Full Raise From Wage Board

An appeal from a WSB order allowing only 3c of a 6c an hour wage increase, won the other 3c for 15,000 textile workers in the N. Y.-N. J. area. The boost is retroactive to Oct. 1.

VOTE FOR UE

ERIE, Pa. (FP).—The big unit of CIO salaried workers in the general Electric plant here voted 738-150 in an NLRB election to return to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

JAMES McLEISH

Back Union Leader's Stand on Grand Jury

REFUSAL of James McLeish to answer a series of questions before a federal grand jury, was endorsed by the officers of District Council 4, UE. McLeish is president of the council.

The questions asked were "designed to lay the basis for a frame-up of UE leaders, and withdrawal of certification from our union as bargaining agent for 35,000 workers in New York and North Jersey," said the statement.

The District Four officers said they were proud of McLeish, adding, "The position taken by McLeish was the only one which could protect the union from frameup indictments such as were secured against leaders of the CIO Packinghouse Workers."

Company Drive for Fare Hike Brings New York Bus Strike

—See Page 2

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVIII, No. 1
28

January 4, 1953
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Talks, Not Double-Talk An Editorial

By New Year's a week had passed since Soviet Premier Stalin's Christmas Eve replies to the questions of New York Times reporter James Reston (see text on page 4).

These replies favoring a meeting with President-elect Eisenhower to negotiate all outstanding differences, and affirming the Soviet Union's support for an end to the war in Korea, brought new hopes for peace throughout the world.

But the Christmas season, when the world offers up prayers for peace on earth, passed and there was still no affirmative reply from Eisenhower. All that an anxious world has heard up to now is a statement from the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, that Stalin's replies are not "concrete" enough.

This is hedging, not negotiations. Americans are tired of this long-distance sparring when so much is at stake. They have indicated time and again in Gallup Polls and other ways that they want a cease-fire in Korea, that they want Big Power negotiations for peace.

Every analysis of the elections showed that Eisenhower won by implying that he would end the killing in Korea, that he would work for peace. Stalin's replies provide him with the opportunity to redeem his election pledges.

The people, however, are already beginning to see that, with his millionaire cabinet, Eisenhower's first concern is to safeguard the fat profits of the giant corporations that backed his campaign. These are the corporations which have made the largest profits in history through cold war and war.

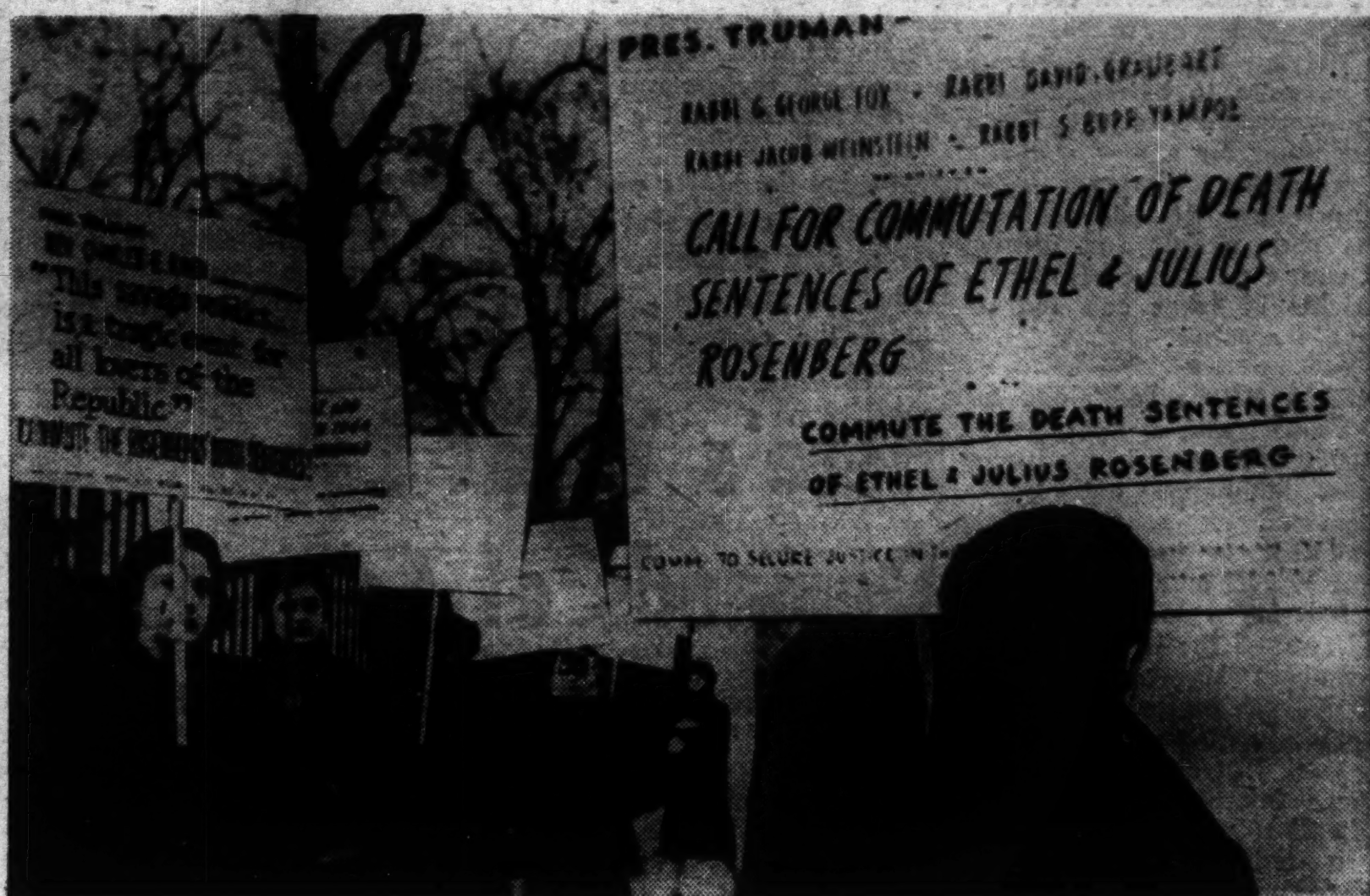
But an outspoken public opinion is more powerful than any agglomeration of corporation executives. No one can any longer dispute the fact that overwhelming majority of mankind, at home and abroad, stand for a cease-fire in Korea, for top level peace negotiations.

That goes for men and women of all political persuasions. Peace can be won if the people make themselves heard in their trade unions, churches, community organizations—wherever the people gather.

Stalin's replies to the New York Times, like his earlier replies to a group of U. S. editors, provide a new opportunity for peace.

Let us grasp this opportunity!

Pickets march before the White House asking that President Truman grant executive clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing with their death in the electric chair set for Jan 12. A mass delegation from all over the United States will come to Washington on Monday to ask clemency.



LOST

3,500,000 JOBS

By BERNARD BURTON

THERE ARE more than 3,500,000 jobs waiting for American workers, more than the number of persons now serving in the armed forces. What's more these jobs can be had without putting on a uniform, without even leaving your home.

All you have to do is to get YES from Washington. A yes that won't cost anybody a cent in taxes, a yes that will yield profits to businessmen and farmers and decent wages to workers. It's a yes to the offer of coun-

tries with 800,000,000 people to buy and pay for goods that are either already piling up in our warehouses or are threatening to do so. More and more economists predict a downturn in U. S. production after the middle of 1953.

The countries that are offering to pay for such goods in hard cold cash are the Soviet Union, New China, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Romania, Bulgaria—the countries of socialism and Peoples Democracy. These coun-

DROP IN EXPORTS OF KEY COMMODITIES (1947 EQUALS 100) (COMPILED FROM DEPT. OF COMMERCE FIGURES)

	1947	1950	Aug. 1952
			(After Korea)
Agricultural Products	100	45	52
Grains and Grain Preparations	100	72	57
Automobiles, Parts and Accesories	100	59	56
Agricultural Machinery	100	34	50
Textiles and Textile Products	100	36	43
Shipping Tonnage (cleared from U. S. Ports)	100	50	75 (July, 1952)

tries are not offering to buy war materials—they want tractors, textiles, machine tools, drugs, agricultural machinery. All the

things that a country would need to build a rapidly growing peaceful economy. But our trade with (Continued on Page 3)

It's a NEW Paper.... and It Needs New Readers

YOU will be as happy as we are to hear that this week we went over the \$50,000 goal in The Worker's year-end fund campaign.

And we sincerely hope you will be happy over the improvements which we have attempted to make with this issue of The Worker.

Thousands sent in their contributions, hundreds giving again and again, often at great personal sacrifice. The thousands of messages accompanying these contributions were truly overwhelming in their expressions of support.

The campaign has been a demonstration not only of the

close bond between the paper and its readers, but also of our determination that we will not permit the oppressive hand of big business to take from us our precious heritage of press freedom.

They are trying to do this in various underhanded ways, not the least of which is financial strangulation.

Many of our readers have been asking us: What happens after the \$50,000 has been raised? How will the paper publish then?

As we have said, we needed the \$50,000 as bare minimum to publish for the rest of 1952. Actually, the contributions that

are still coming in are indeed needed and are therefore more than welcome.

For the next few months, we expect to keep going chiefly on what we consider the best source of income—our circulation.

On Jan. 15, we will formally launch our annual national circulation campaign. Our aim this year is to increase circulation, both of the Daily Worker and The Worker, by 30 percent. To this end, in consultation with Freedom of the Press Committee in some 12 states, we have set goals of 20,000 subscriptions for The Worker, which we are seeking to improve, and 15,000

to be distributed weekly through routes. The improved Worker, which makes its appearance this week, will help the circulation drive, we believe.

For the Daily Worker, we propose goals of 2,500 subs and 2,000 to be distributed through daily delivery routes.

Reader groups in various cities and states are now in the process campaign. We know we can count on all our readers to put this campaign over successfully, as you have done the fund campaign.

P. S. What do you think of the "new" Worker? Let us hear from you so that we can learn how to keep on making it a better paper.

'Spare Rosenbergs,' Scientists Say

—See Pages 6 and 7—

Company Drive for Hike In Fare Brings Strike

AT 12:01 THURSDAY—New Year's Day—the biggest bus strike in New York City was on!

After more than two months of futile efforts to force eight private bus companies to negotiate for a 40-hour week with no loss in take-home pay, after nine months of warnings to the Impeller Administration that a New Year's Eve strike was a certainty unless bargaining began in earnest, after defying the joint city-company pressure to blackmail them into supporting a 15-cent fare as a pre-condition for a new contract, the Transport Workers Union 8,200 private bus employees hit the streets with pickets and greeted 1953 with a militant challenge for the rights of labor and the security of the public.

NOT A BUS rolled along the 125 routes which daily serve 3,500,000 passengers in the Bronx, Queens, Manhattan and Lower Westchester.

Confident in its strength, its strikers united and its apparatus prepared for a long battle, the TWU awaited the first big test of the walkout Monday when the 3,500,000 passengers would surge into subways or city-owned buses.

Michael J. Quill and Matthew Quinan, international president, and Local 100 leader, respectively, have alerted the 34,000 members employed by the Board of Transportation to "resist" any move to speed up work schedules, impose overtime regulations or tighten the runs between trains. The union has warned that such a scab maneuver under the guise of "safety" and "emergency" might result in a complete shut down of every train and bus within the metropolitan area.

THE STRIKE was the union's only possible answer to 11 months of shillydallying and bypassing maneuvers by the companies and the administration. As long ago as February, 1952 the TWU had urged early discussions with the eight bus lines for the 40-hour week which it had obtained on the city lines the previous summer. The then Transit Arbitrator Theodore Kheel in an official memorandum to the mayor and the bus lines also proposed that the talks begin as quickly as possible.

Mayor Impeller, banking on his Transit Authority Plan to win legislative approval, with its inevitable 17 to 22 cent fare, helped stall the negotiations by a series of fare-shuffling pronouncements aimed at guaranteeing the higher fare for the private lines.

THE PRIVATE LINES, led by the largest—Third Ave. Transit Corp., which went into a financially-bonanza bankruptcy—and the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. Coach Co. lines, arrogantly refused to consider the 40-hour week unless a fare hike to at least 15 cents was guaranteed by the city. Months dragged on. In July, 1952, the city completed its 40-hour week schedule for 55,000 employees which, added to the 110,000 already on the reduced work week, virtually placed the entire municipal payroll on the 40-hour week.

But still the eight private lines would not budge. In August, 1952, Mayor Impeller finally established his Transit Advisory Commission but it was not until October that the three-man body began discussions with the union and the lines to thrash out a solution.

IN ADDITION to fare rises, the lines insisted on franchise and city-state tax concessions and other "forgiveness" payments which would amount to nearly \$7 million. The city went along, pleading with Gov. Dewey to support legis-

lative enactment of this huge rebate to the corporations as a "price" for the 40-hour week. Behind this gimmick, however, was the threat of a big fare increase, despite repeated Impeller's announcement that he was "opposed to any increase in the basic 10-cent fare."

Monday the Mayor went on TV and radio to charge that the union was seeking to pressure him into raising the fare and obliquely rebutted the companies for their "squeeze play" against him.

TWU WORKERS on the struck lines earn from \$1.66 to \$1.73½ cents an hour for a 44 to 48-hour week. With four to nine hours of guaranteed overtime included in its base hourly wage for a 40-hour week the rate would rise from \$1.89 to more than \$2 an hour. The Board of Transportation, which has a contract with the TWU expiring Dec. 31, 1953, pays \$1.86 an hour for a 40-hour week and it has privately expressed vigorous rejection to any proposal which would raise that scale.

Here's What Labor Demands of Congress

Unity Shown in Stand on Civil Rights

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMERICAN LABOR, more than 15,000,000 strong, with the alliance of the organizations of the Negro people and working farmers, can face the new Congress opening Monday with a united program on the most essential needs of the people.

This unity on program exists among these segments of working Americans powerful enough to form an unbeatable coalition, on almost all economic and social welfare legislative objectives.

AS AN EXAMPLE of this unity is the stand every one of these organizations have taken for a civil rights program and the equally unanimous agreement among them that the first test in that fight must come with the opening day of Congress on abolition of the rule that permits Senators to filibuster indefinitely. But this agreement in program, like on the many other issues, is not followed with a coalition of the forces in action.

In the past what united action there was between those groups expressed itself mainly in the common attachment of most of their leaders to the Truman administration. But the Nov. 4 election changed that, and puts alternative clearly: either to let the strengthened reactionary forces run hog-wild or make up for the recent reverses by the sort of independent "united front" the United Mine Workers is calling for in its year-end statement.

A SURVEY of the resolutions adopted by the recent conventions of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers, the progressive-led unaffiliated unions and of the known long-standing position of the unaffiliated railroad brotherhoods, shows the following:

- There is virtual unanimous agreement on all legislative and economic issues (outside the field of foreign policy and related issues).

- That those resolutions put together actually make up, in effect, a vast program for peaceful development and social progress and can provide a substitute for the current vast war economy program.

- That such differences as do exist—especially between the CIO and AFL on the question of price control and the tactical approach on Taft-Hartley, can be ironed out on the basis of minimum immediate demands.

The basic hitch to this overall coalition on program is the evident still continued determination of some AFL and CIO leaders to put primary emphasis on their foreign policy position—which is in full agreement with the reactionaries in Congress. This would destine the rest of the program to the dusty files.

HERE IS what the ENTIRE labor movement agrees upon:

- An immediate fight as Congress opens to abolish Senate rule 22 permitting endless filibustering, and laying the ground for a successful struggle for FEPC and the rest of the civil rights program.

- A struggle to repeal or at least substantially amend the Taft-Hartley Law; resist all new anti-labor bills and curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

- Either enact real price control (as the AFL still demands) or suspend the wage freeze, as the CIO, mine and progressive unions are demanding and as the AFL threatened to do in its convention resolution.

- Continue and strengthen rent control as all sections of labor are demanding.

- A vast housing construction program destined to substantially relieve the continued housing shortage, especially for the small-income people.

- The enactment of a nationwide comprehensive federal health program, including vast expenditures for hospital construction, personnel training and research facilities for ALL the people.

- A federal aid to education programs destined to construct a great many needed schools, train thousands of needed teachers and provide adequate salaries for teachers.

(Continued on Page 15)

PORT-WIDE STRIKE LOOMS IN SUPPORT OF DOCK GROUP

THE International Longshoremen's Association threatened a general tieup of the port of New York as three of its small locals of stevedores, dock weighers and sugar samplers, totaling some 600 members, decided to walkout Friday to break a deadlock in their wage negotiations.

Joseph P. Ryan, who usually opposes or breaks strikes, this time announced the walkout and said the port's tens of thousands of dock workers will respect the picket line of striking locals stationed at every pier.

The strikers demanded a 42 cents an hour raise and turned down 25 cents.

The move of solidarity with the small group of strikes immediately raised the possibility that the many thousands of idle dock workers will also take up their own demand for an immediate OK in Washington of the 17-cent hourly raise awarded them by an arbitrator. The workers are getting impatient over the delay.



THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

1952's strikes. . . 20,000 more seamen out of jobs. . . Locomotive strike in 10th week

THE YEAR 1952 topped all others but 1946, in number of man-days idle in strikes—55,000,000 over 22,900,000 man-days in 1951—and involved more than 3,500,000 workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

help shipping or U. S. seamen. . . An estimated 3,000 unnaturalized U. S. seamen face the loss of their jobs under the McCarran-Walter law, the provisions of which are far more stringent than those in effect under Coast Guard screening regulations.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, in a year-end statement, called for a "united front" of labor as the new administration takes power in Washington where, says the union, Martin Durkin, designate Secretary of Labor, is "the only friendly face." . . . But AFL president George Meany saw the entire Eisenhower administration as friendly and called for cooperation with it. . . . Meany also urged continued price and wage controls, taking issue with the CIO's stand for suspension. . . . The UE urged both AFL and CIO to quit the WSB.

A STRIKE CALL to 8,000 employees of New York City's private bus companies for a 40-hour week,



taking effect with the ringing out of the old year, was issued by the Transport Workers Union as the city administration mobilized all available police.

National Federation of American Shipping disclosed 550 more U. S. ocean-going vessels out of business and 20,000 more U. S. seamen out of work, because of foreign competition and shrinking of trade. . . . The new McCarran-Walter racist immigration law, requiring every incoming seaman to pass a thought-control screen-test before he gets shore leave, won't

THE STRIKE of the American Locomotive Co.'s 6,500 Schenectady and 1,500 Auburn workers, in its tenth week, continued into 1953 as the strikers rejected the company's 11½ cents an hour offer and insisted on 16 cents, plus Saturday-Sunday premium pay, six holidays with pay and other improvements. . . . A Buffalo federal judge, meanwhile, upheld the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordered against ALCO's Dunkirk workers which the CIO challenged and intends to press on to the Supreme Court.

The AFL advised its affiliates to go slow on tying their wages to the government's cost of living index, noting the changes going into effect in the index and the fact that it doesn't reflect any taxes.

HARRY BRIDGES drew the top vote of San Francisco's longshore local as delegate to the next ILWU convention. . . . Salaried employees of the big Erie plant of General Electric, for two years with IUE, switched back to UE by a vote of 738 to 150, with 144 no union. . . . Lincoln-Mercury, Local 900 of the UAW, voted to strike on the issue of speedup and safety hazards in the plant. . . . The northwest district, largest of Woodworkers (CIO), voted to ask for the six-hour day among demands drawn up in a conference. . . . Local 80, Camden, Packinghouse (CIO) was decertified because Anthony Valentino, business agent, was convicted on a charge of falsely swearing to a T-H affidavit.

PENALIZE UNIONISTS

TRENTON, N. J. (EP). — The New Jersey supreme court unanimously upheld fines and jail for five officials of the United Paperworkers (CIO) who led a strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co.

SEATTLE (EP). — A 32-day tie-up of the Seattle waterfront ended as a superior court judge enjoined further picketing by the AFL Maritime Trades Dept. over the issue of hiring dock foremen.

Why No East-West Trade?

800 Million New Customers

(Continued from Page 1)

these countries has dwindled to the vanishing point.

How would it mean more than 3,500,000 jobs—more than is in the armed forces? For one thing, let's take a rock-bottom figure and we'll see that 3,500,000 is a minimum estimate.

800 MILLION PEOPLE WANT TO BUY

The Philippines is one of the poorest countries in the world, as any ex-GI who has ever been there can tell you. Nonetheless, our exports to that country (1949 figures) amounted to \$22.18 per Filipino. If the same level of trade were conducted with those 800,000,000 people anxious to buy from us it would consume six percent of our total output and a minimum of six percent of our labor force, which would mean more than 3,500,000 jobs—actually about 3,800,000—according to the Department of Commerce figures for 1949.

EMBARGO INCREASES DEPRESSION DANGER

But the USSR, China, the Peoples Democracies are not the Philippines. They are the most rapidly growing countries in the world. The United Nations, in a report on Nov. 30, reaffirmed what has become common knowledge throughout Europe and a good part of our country: that production and trade in Eastern Europe and China are growing by leaps and bounds while the reverse is true for Western Europe. Their offers to buy U. S. goods far exceed anything that the Philippines can offer.

Any American with common sense and especially anyone who lived through the last great depression knows that failure to

trade with the rest of the world or inability of a good part of the world to buy from us spells economic danger to the U. S. And the danger signs are growing. Economists of all kinds—government, business, labor—are getting the shudders over it.

And one of the main reasons for these shudders is that as far as exports are concerned we are already in a depression.

Consider this startling fact: the percentage of our output going into exports has dwindled to the point reached in the depths of the depression in 1930. At that time it was four percent of total gross product. In 1951 it was four percent of total gross product. The 1951 figure excludes U. S. government grants and shipments (such as material to our armed forces) but it includes cargo shipped under U. S. loans, most of which amount to grants anyway because there is little prospect of repayment.

Consider this brief picture of what has happened to our exports. We take as our starting point the year of 1947, not only because it represented a post-war high in exports. The point is that it represented a post-war high largely because the government had not yet clamped a blockade against trade with Eastern Europe. Following that year is when government policy began to restrict trade with the East.

Between 1947 and 1950, exports of U. S. merchandise dropped by nearly one-third, 30 percent. Then came the Korean war and exports picked up—again (largely in munitions which did not bring us money but cost us taxes). But by the beginning of 1952 exports began to slip again and by August (last figure available) had dropped 22 percent from 1947. And that's including government shipments of war and

other material.

The whole picture is even grimmer if you take a glance at what's happened to exports of various keystone commodities in this same period. (See table on Page 1).

These ominous trends make it clear that we are in a depression as far as exports are concerned. The only reason it hasn't backed up and kicked the bottom out of the entire economy is that we were plunged into a war and started producing armaments.

But now even the armament supplies are beginning to back up and predictions are that arms expenditures will level off and fall after the middle of 1953. That places increased exports in the center of any policy for peace-time prosperity.

As a matter of fact one of the main things that helped ease some of the load of the last de-

pression was increased trade with the Soviet Union. In 1931, the USSR held first place in U. S. exports of industrial equipment. It took, for example, as much as 67 percent of the total export of agricultural machinery.

In those days, however, the USSR was the only country marching to socialism and had only 170,000,000 people. Today the countries in this sphere embrace a population of 800,000,000—nearly five times as much—with standards of living, industrial capacity and purchasing power constantly rising. Every UN economic report has confirmed those facts.

Every thinking person knows that such trade would be the best means of easing cold-war tension and re-establishing peaceful relations.

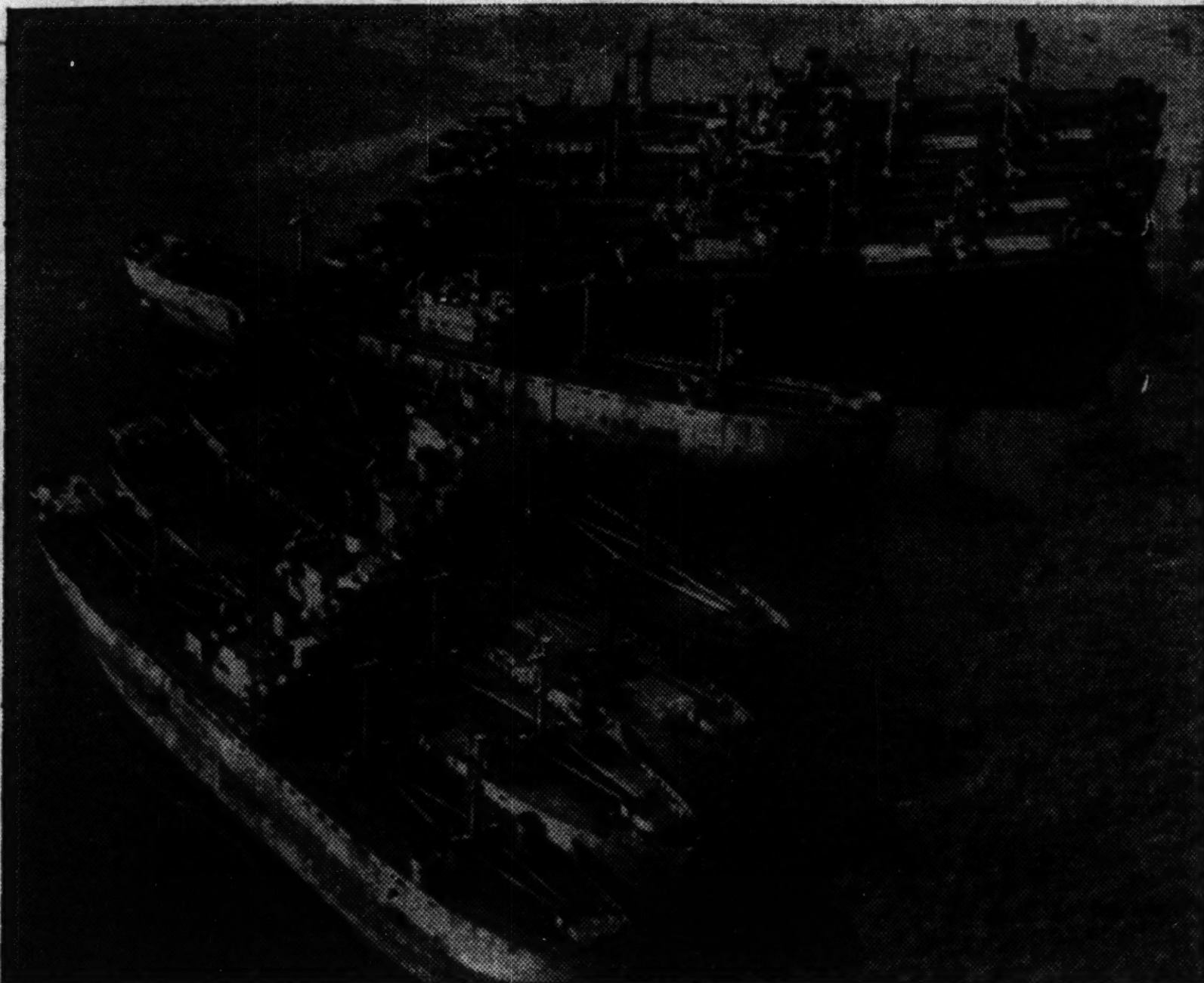
Why no trade then? Our government has rejected every offer. It has even ordered Western Europe not to trade with the East. It enacted a law, the Battle Act, to embargo any country that trades with the East.

CUTTING OFF NOSE TO SPITE FACE

But we have been cutting off our noses to spite our face. Impoverished Western Europe is straining at Washington's leash for the lucrative market to the East. Western European businessmen have told us that they cannot conduct profitable foreign trade unless they trade with their "natural market" to the East. As a matter of fact one of the chief ways to enable Western Europe to buy from us is for these countries to increase their purchasing power through profitable trade with the East.

The upshot of our whole cold war trade policy is (1) have cut ourselves off from the world's most profitable market (2) we have made it less and less possible for the Western European markets to buy from us.

This has kicked back on us. It threatens every one of our industries, from maritime to heavy industry to consumer industries to agriculture. In a series of articles to follow we will show what peaceful East-West trade has meant and can mean to these vital sectors of our country.



THESE ARE LAID-UP SHIPS, and their number is growing as export trade is dropping. Department of Commerce reports show shipping tonnage is down 75 percent since 1947.

World of Labor

New Illusions or Unity In Defenses of Labor?

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE COMING YEAR will be a tough one for the labor movement. The effort by some of our top labor leaders to brighten the situation with new illusions will not cover up the realities or kid most workers. The Journal of the Maintenance of Way Workers, AFL, puts it this way:

"With Republican 'contractors' at work, the road ahead for labor is a rocky one indeed. Any in labor who feel that things might not be 'too bad' are deluding themselves. The first bump will awaken them, and it will probably come soon enough."

But this very same editorial goes on to say:

"The only ray of hope we can see in the election results is that Gen. Eisenhower might conceivably bring about long overdue reforms within his own party."

THESE TWO contradictory paragraphs just about sum up the attitude that the top leadership of the AFL and CIO are trying to develop as the new Congress and administration are about to be inaugurated. They admit the threat. How can they conceal it after what they themselves have been telling their members for years, up to election day, 1952, what a GOP victory may bring. But in place of the needed spirit of emergency in the labor movement, readiness to fight in defense of labor's rights and living standards, and

achieve the urgent unity of all of the strength of the labor movement, these labor leaders came with a ready-made formula for new illusions and business as usual with the White House. Despite all they themselves said of the General until the election returns, they suddenly discovered that he (by Truman standards, apparently) is a "liberal." On rereading his campaign speeches, they found that he promised about everything labor could ask for. The CIO's convention resolution on political action, after "proving" that the General is a "progressive," concludes:

"We must be prepared also to support recommendations that may be sent to Congress by the new President in the fulfillment of his campaign promises to preserve and extend the gains of the last 20 years."

★

THE CIO sees the General going even beyond the New Deal. But President George Meany of the AFL, really goes overboard. Meany unfolded the AFL's perspective in a speech before the Press Club in Washington. Here are some of his most important conclusions:

First, he served notice that the AFL will not even be in coalition with the Democrats as a "loyal opposition" to the administration. Why? Because "we are not thinking in terms of politics until an election rolls around." Viewing politics as a sort of unnatural diversion, Meany added "we are now back at our job." Furthermore, Meany didn't see any reason to be in opposition to the administration because he said "no matter what some of the old-timers of the Republican Party may expect, I do not expect a crack-down on the labor movement from the Eisenhower administration."

Secondly, although Meany voices a "less-politics" position—a dangerous trend that seems to be developing among some labor leaders—he put special stress on a type of politics of which he and his associates in labor

leadership are ready to practice more. He recalled how Eisenhower praised the AFL's work in the ranks of the labor movement in Europe to build support for America's "world leadership" and pro-war role. He noted that the AFL, as a dominating influence in the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions, has agents in all parts of the world and is ready to render more of that service than ever.

Thirdly, after thus promising less labor politics at home and more service to the administration abroad, Meany concludes:

"We look forward to cooperation with and are ready to give cooperation to the new administration."

★

THIS POSITION developed at the Press Club was sent out by the AFL's New Service for all affiliates to follow, as Eisenhower completed filling all important posts with top industrialists and unconcealed reactionaries. Apparently the selection of Martin Durkin, Meany's successor as head of the plumbers' union, to the Labor Secretary post, is enough to satisfy the top leaders on that score. Meany already hung out the white flag on the Taft-Hartley issue.

Feeling that way, is there any wonder why many of our labor leaders don't feel they're in an emergency or the urgency of an immediate united action front by labor? As the first paragraph quoted from the Maintenance of Way Journal, those who really fall for that line "are deluding themselves." They may need a "bump" or two to awaken them. Big Business didn't shell out an unprecedented election fund to elect a man to "preserve and extend" the gains of labor of the past generation. And Big Business will be successful in its program for a war, and to still further shackle labor and shift the major cost upon its shoulders, if the unions submit to comforting illusions and "disarming" themselves as suggested by Meany.

Can Eisenhower, Stalin Negotiate for Peace?

THE NEW YEAR can bring an early cease-fire in Korea if Premier Joseph Stalin's offer to cooperate is accepted by the Eisenhower Administration. This is the consensus of opinion a week after the Soviet leader's Christmas message was revealed by the New York Times. Stalin's favorable view to a meeting with Eisenhower and his offer to cooperate in bringing an end to the war in Korea were made public in the form of replies to questions from the New York Times' diplomatic correspondent, James Reston.

INITIAL REACTION of the Times and other propaganda organs of U. S. big capital was characteristically cold to the Stalin offer. But President-elect Eisenhower and his Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles, announced on Dec. 26 that "if . . . Mr. Stalin has concrete proposals to make to the new Administration after it takes office, he can rest assured that they will be seriously and sympathetically received."

The non-committal Eisenhower Dulles reply promised no slightest change from the announced Eisenhower plan for increasing military pressure in Korea and expanding the war to China and Southeast Asia. At the same time, it was



EISENHOWER



STALIN

intended to forestall immediate demands by the American people for a break by the Eisenhower Administration with the Truman precedent. Truman has barred any attempt to settle the Korean and other questions through top-level negotiations.

THAT EISENHOWER and Dulles had reason to anticipate such demands, should they follow the Truman practice of bluntly rejecting the Stalin offer, was to be seen from the fact that—

• Eisenhower stands committed in election campaign promises (June 7 in New York City) to confer with Stalin;

• "The people want Eisenhower to come up with quite a different approach to world problems . . . there is no appreciable sentiment for . . . a third world war with the Russians. There is widespread feeling that our present foreign policy has produced an endless drain of manpower, taxes and spending abroad—along with an uneasiness that war on a world-wide basis might break out at any moment."—Elmo Roper, public opinion counselor for big business, in a N. Y. Herald-Tribune column (12/29) entitled: "Eisenhower Administration Seen as Facing Critical Public."

• The consensus of opinion is that the November 4 vote that elected Eisenhower was primarily a vote against the Truman-Acheson-Stevenson foreign policy program, especially in respect to Korea.

HENCE, the Eisenhower-Dulles promise that Stalin's "concrete proposals" would be "seriously and sympathetically received", even though this reply hedged on a forthright acceptance of Stalin's offer, was viewed with favor:

• The idea of an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting holds "a lot of interest", according to the Alsop brothers (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 12/29), to the foremost American diplomatic experts who argue that there may be a good chance of a peaceful settlement in Korea, because it will be "crucially

Stalin Text

Here are Premier Joseph Stalin's replies to the questions asked him in a letter by James B. Reston of the New York Times:

Q. At the beginning of a new year and a new administration in the United States, is it still your conviction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States can live peacefully in the coming years?

A. I still believe that war between the United States of America and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable, and that our countries can continue to live in peace.

Q. Wherein lie the sources of present world contention in your judgment?

A. Everywhere and in everything wherever the aggressive actions of the policy of the "cold war" against the Soviet Union find their expression.

Q. Would you welcome diplomatic conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower Administration looking toward the possibility of a meeting between yourself and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions?

A. I regard this suggestion favorably.

Q. Would you cooperate in any new diplomatic approach designed to bring about an end to the Korean war?

A. I agree to cooperate because the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea.

cult to limit the Korea war if a grand offensive is launched."

• One of Stalin's interviews led to "the negotiations that led to the lifting of the Berlin blockade," according to Walter Lippman (N. Y. Herald-Tribune, 12/30). Hence, it is correct "to wait politely . . . to see what the coin shows when it is flipped."

• . . . the possibility could not be ruled out that more than propaganda might lie behind the Stalin statement," conceded the N. Y. Times (12/28), after devoting several editorials and many columns of type to an attempt to characterize Stalin's replies as merely a "propaganda maneuver". And Times' columnist Anne O'Hare McCormick also had to concede (12/27) that "it would be a mistake not to consider Stalin's words, lest by mischance the opening the world is looking for be lost."

THE VIEW that it was necessary to accept the Stalin offer "lest a chance for peace be lost" was widespread among government and diplomatic circles of so-called "Western" powers, as well as among other circles less dependent on Washington's patronage. Everywhere, however, reports asserted that Stalin's replies has aroused the "greatest interest".

Rome reported Stalin's replies "interested and excited Ital-

Continued on Page 13)



Paris Shop Window

M. Greaume, famous Paris florist, marks the holiday season with this window display showing General Eisenhower and Premier Stalin exchanging peace doves, surrounded with flowers. The sign says: "Say it with flowers".

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

China Congress Called . . . Poles Nip Spy Ring . . . Chile Miners Win Pay Hikes

BIGGEST DEVELOPMENT of the week was Premier Joseph Stalin's Christmas offer to meet President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower and agreement to cooperate to end the war in Korea "because the U. S. S. R. is interested in ending the war in Korea." (See story on this page.)

PEOPLE'S CHINA announced convening of an All-China People's Congress in 1953 to adopt a constitution and a five-year plan of construction. The announcement followed a Christmas day warning by the Chinese Communist Party paper, People's Daily, that the visit of Gen. Eisenhower to Korea was designed to enlarge the war, and that "no matter what price he pays, the enemy cannot advance a single step." But Peking's note of confidence contrasted sharply with Chiang Kai-shek's Dec. 26 scolding of "the Western powers" who "kicked us when we were down"; with Washington's anxious preparations to make Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay the next president of the Philippines in November 1953, and Magsaysay's obedient roundup of hundreds of members of the Chinese-Philippine communities on charges of "aiding the Huks" and promoting China's plans for "conquest of Asia"; with French propaganda characteristically claiming "great victories" against the liberation armies of Indo-China but admitting "loss of contact" with Vietminh troops. However, that U. S. planning for war and subversion was continuing appeared evident in the

announcement of (1) more murders of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war in Korea; (2) an Asian "Socialist" Conference in Rangoon on Jan. 15; (3) the Japanese have begun work on atomic weapons at the Institute of Science in Tokyo.

IN EUROPE, in addition to reports of the growth of German imperialism and the continuing French governmental crisis (see story this page), the big news was Poland's announcement of the scotching of a U. S.-financed and directed espionage and sabotage attempt against the Polish People's Republic. Two spies confessed, implicated former Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane, and Warsaw revealed funds of over \$1,000,000 which had been allocated to recruit traitors had bought up fewer than 100, and were being converted now to the peaceful people's aims of the Polish state.

But Washington claimed another victory for the "free world" with announcement of the long-expected military agreement between the fascist regimes of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey—a military alliance already in effect and carrying on espionage, sabotage and provocations against the People's Democracies of Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and Czechoslovakia. . . . Elsewhere in Europe, Churchill left Britain for "informal visit" with Truman, Baruch and Eisenhower. A Spanish gov't official expressed belief U. S.-Spain military accord would soon be reached ("made public" would have been more accurate).

POINT OF ORDER

Strange Discussion

By Alan Max

Former Ambassador Lewis Douglas says he and General Eisenhower discussed Stalin's interview "very slantingly." What were they doing—leaning against a door while pretending to leave it open?

WEIGH ISLAND-WIDE STRIKE IN CARIBBEAN

TENSIONS which may foreshadow a general strike, continue to mount in the British Windward Island colony of Grenada, according to reports reaching here this week.

Eric M. Gairy, leader of the Manual and Mental Workers Union, was recently suspended from his seat in the Legislative Council of the small Caribbean island for insisting that the British government move to improve the conditions of the island's workers.

The union has demanded that wages of agricultural workers be doubled and has announced that it is prepared to back up the demand with a strike if necessary. The deadline for the strike is sometime in January, at which time the cocoa crop will reach its peak. Cocoa is one of the island's major export crops.

Gairy's suspension came during debate on his resolution requesting a Royal Commission to probe what he termed the "Plantocracy

responsible for the gruesome and undesirable" conditions of the Grenada workers.

Police from neighboring Trinidad killed one worker and wounded many others in an attempt to break a general strike called by the Manual and Mental Workers Union in March, 1951. During that strike Gairy and another union leader, Cascoigne Blaize, were arrested. However, workers' demonstrations forced Gov. Robert Duncan Harris Arundel to release the strike leaders.

'Revival' Tales Hide Jobless In W. Germany

STILL SMARTING from West Europe's recent drastic cuts of quotas for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's "European Army," Washington this week seized on reports of West Germany's economic "revival," citing figures for increased production. Omitted, however, was the fact of widespread unemployment, still near-hunger conditions of West German workers.

Washington's glee over West German development also obscured the fact that West Germany has been the main recipient of Wall Street capital, Marshall Plan "aid," ostensibly for purposes of "assisting" the rehabilitation of the German people. Real recipients of Wall Street "aid" to the extent that this "aid" was not used to buy controlling or partnership interest in biggest German trusts, were former backers of Hitler. Examples: Reports this week announced Friedrich Flick, Hitler backer, who was freed from prison for war criminals after only three years' time, received back most of his property, including a synthetic oil plant, coal and mine properties. But some properties were put up for sale to expedite the new partnership of Flick and the Wall Street bankers. . . . Hjalmar Schacht, another Hitler backer and financial "wizard," who owns one bank in Duesseldorf, opened another bank in Aumache, near Hamburg.

THE CROWING of Washington over West Germany's "revival" was somewhat moderated, however, by troubles in France. There, after the fall of the Pinay government over the Schuman policy of national betrayal and the Washington dictated policy of union-smashing, two aspirants for the Premiership were compelled to confess failure. After two days, a De Gaulle lieutenant gave up the struggle; after three days, the Popular Catholic Movement's Charles Bidault announced his inability to form a government. François Mauriac, Nobel Prize-winning writer, came up with the theory that "political instability in France is a manifestation of the French character."

RAP SEGREGATION

CALVESTON, Tex. (FP).—Immediate elimination of all forms of segregation in the public schools of Texas was unanimously approved at the convention here of the Texas CIO Council.

In Korean Eyes

An American writer at Peking listens to heroic Korean delegates. Here he passes on some things he heard which every American ought to know.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

THE one thing the American remembered most clearly during the long and festive banquet—it was the eve of the Asian Peace Conference and Mao Tse-tung himself attended—was the eyes of the woman from Korea. There are times when one can exchange glances with hundreds of people and hardly remember one of them; yet two particular eyes can remain in the mind for days and days. That is how it was that evening, the first of October in Peking.

GATE OF HEAVENLY PEACE

From early morning to mid-afternoon the delegates had watched the incredible parade, of the workers, the soldiers, the peasants of the New China; they had been standing in the sun in front of Tien An-Men, the great red and gilded "Gate of Heavenly Peace" which opens into what used to be the Forbidden City. On the top of the gate, on a balcony under the golden-tiled roofs and green leaves, stood the leaders of People's China.

And in the evening these same leaders gave the banquet in one of the palaces inside the gate, the same palace in which the People's Republic had been proclaimed three years before. The tables were laden as they must have been in the days of Marco Polo. The delegates from 37 countries stood at the tables; along with them were the model workers, the Buddhist priests from far away Tibet, guests who had been invited from every corner of China for the great occasion.

After a while, warmed by the yellow rice wine and the red port the delegates began to move around. The example had been set by Premier Chou En-Lai and by Mme. Sun Yat-sen and by the commander-in-chief of the People's Army, Chu Teh, who went from table to table, proffering toasts. A handful of Americans—three or four—searched out the table at which six Koreans were standing.

KIM YUNG SU

LOST THREE BROTHERS

There was a short, stocky man with a large head on broad shoulders. They learned later he was a chemical engineer. There was a writer, Li Tai Tsun, a tall man with a shock of black hair falling over a wide forehead. There was a woman alongside him, Kim Yung Su. They learned later she had lost three sisters and a brother in the war. Next to her was Mun Yae Bong, whom they learned later is a famous actress.

The women were dressed in deep-blue skirts which came almost to their breasts, and white blouses and sashes. The actress had an oval face and her skin seemed like shantung silk and her black hair was bound tightly back from her forehead. Her lips bore the wisp of a smile which seemed to barely conceal gritted teeth.

But her eyes were what caught the American. They were deep-set, eyes, pitch black.

The glasses were lifted, and no one could hear very much in the uproar.

One American mumbled: "I drink to the Korean people," but it was hardly heard. And with the handshakes came the bowing. That was all. The Americans wriggled back between the long lines of delegates at each table. They did not stop to talk to each other.

For 12 days the conference went on: the all-day meetings, the speeches, the commissions, the dinners which became banquets and the drinks which became toasts. The days were lost in the nights and nobody knew what the date was.

And the highest points were the presentations to the Korean delegation. It began with the Indian women and then the Pakistani, bearing flowers as the music played and the whole conference applauded and the Korean delegates stood in the glaring lights on the platform. On the left, always in the same spot, was the Korean actress. It was hard to detect any softening of the eyes, even when the Indian woman wept on her shoulder.

The morning after the conference ended there was a hotel breakfast—an invitation by the Korean delegation. The Americans came in a bus, and they went to the roof-top restaurant, which was not quite prepared as yet.

So they stood on the terrace in the early morning sunlight and explained the sights from the roof top to each other. There were the Western Hills in the haze and on the other side the outlines of the Imperial Palace. And here was an old moat inside a wall, with running water in it; and they talked about how the bricks had a slate-grey color and how green were the trees, and they walked around and around the terrace.

Suddenly, the Koreans strode through the screen door, smiling. The women embraced the American women. The men pumped the hands of the men.

The American found himself seated between the poet, Li Tai Tsun, on his right, and the actress. Opposite was the interpreter, a laughing man with heavy glasses.

It was well after the food had begun arriving that the American said: "You know, I must tell you something. I was a little afraid of this breakfast."

"Perhaps you do not remember," he continued as the interpreter shook his head, "that first evening, the banquet." And he turned to actress: "I have not been able to get your eyes out of my mind. During the whole conference I thought about it. And I was worried about this breakfast of ours."

The interpreter halted for a moment and his eyes brimmed with tears. The writer and the actress exchanged glances, and waited for the translation.

"And what did you find," she said quickly, "as we came out on the terrace this morning?"

"I found that all of you were smiling. You welcomed us as old friends. And you—your eyes have softened."

"I can tell you," she said. "I have a son at the front. Seventeen years old. And I do not forget that he is fighting a just war, and you—I do not mean you—are fighting an unjust war. It is not right to come and bomb villages. That is why it was not easy for us, that first evening. It has taken us time to realize that there are the imperialists of America, and that there are the American people."

And then Li Tai Tsun spoke. Early in the war, he said, he had been wounded and was convalescing in a hospital, and just as he was leaving a U. S. aviator was brought in, badly wounded. His life depended on a blood transfusion. But it was a certain type of blood he needed, and it was immediately available only from the veins of a Korean nurse in that hospital.

"NOT FROM A KOREAN . . ."

Mun Yae Bong's eyes tightened again and she sat gazing straight ahead as the story was told. The nurse refused to donate her blood. "Not for the American," she said. It took hours for the doctors to persuade her. "The hospital is not a battlefield," they explained to her. "We must try to save him."

While the young American's life ebbed away, they argued with her and finally she agreed and rolled up her sleeve and they drew out the blood for the transfusion.

At the bedside, as the doctor stood there, the flyer sat up and asked: "Whose blood is it?" the doctor explained that a Korean nurse had donated the blood. The aviator tried to sit up. "Not from a Korean!" he said. Again the doctor began to explain that a hospital is not a battlefield. . . .

"What finally happened?" the American delegate asked.

Lei Tai Tsun smiled, and the translator said: "He says he does not know the end of the story. He left the hospital immediately after the argument began."

The waiters were serving the coffee, and refilling the wine glasses. The American said he wished to propose a toast.

A TOAST TO SPEEDY AND SAFE RETURN

"I have a 13 year old son, whom I have not seen for some time. Like many American parents, I think of the fact that within five years he will be of military age. And I worry about it. As the father of my son, I propose a toast to your son, and to his speedy and safe return."

The translator said, "Wait," and made the interpretation. Mun Yae Bong tipped her glass to the American's glass and the American tipped his glass to the interpreter's glass and then to the writer's.

Then she spoke. "I drink a toast," she said, "and I send a message to the mothers of America. Tell them that I recently visited Czechoslovakia, and I saw the graves of those who have fought against Hitler and I saw the graves of the Hitlerites, too."

"There were flowers on the graves of the heroes, and there were weeds on the graves of the cowards and the murderers."



Korean delegates to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions get a gift of flowers from other delegates.

Mothers Write Korean Vets: 'We'll Help Work for a Cease-fire'

BELLINGHAM, Wash.

Weary of the killing overseas, people from 17 states and Canada have written two Korean veterans wanting to help in their campaign to organize other vets and their families for a Cease-Fire in Korea.

The heavy volume of mail sent to Army veteran Dick Davis of this city came for the most part from mothers, including some who have sons in Korea and some whose sons will never return.

Davis, together with another Korean vet, Joseph (Al) Harris of Seattle, issued an election day appeal to the UN to let prisoners of war on both sides voice their views on the POW issue. This question alone, they pointed out, is unsettled in the Korean truce talks.

The two ex-GIs, with another youth, Brian Bradley of Seattle, who served in Korea and returned, have since launched a statewide vote on cease-fire in Korea. Their ballot forms can be obtained from Davis, Box 574, Bellingham, or from the Committee for Init. 18, 607 People's Bldg., Seattle (SE.6550).

When Davis and Harris appealed to the UN to give POW's a chance to speak, an aide to the then Secretary Trygve Lie sent a stilted reply, full of legal expressions, attempting to defend the slaughter.

But the response from the people was in another vein. A Chicago woman wrote: "I too have a dear son in Korea. Only he's been 'missing in action' now for 21 months. He disappeared in that 'massacre valley' battle. . . . All this worry has broken my health. . . . thank you for trying to get help for these Korean sons of ours."

And a Philadelphia mother of "one of the 20,000 martyred GIs in Korea," wrote that "I agree boys, keep on talking, it has brought the issue out into the open, so keep it up. . . . The mothers are with you and they are many."

The chairman of the McIntosh, Minn., Woman's Volunteer Peace Committee expressed her thankfulness "that you got back" and added: "I wish they all could." She wanted the vets to speak at a meeting in her farm community. This mother has

a son in the Air Force, now stationed in Japan, "who would be better off home."

The Sullivan, Ind., Daily Times carried the veterans' appeal for help in her crusade for peace. As a result many letters came from the area around Sullivan, including one from a coal miner's wife who wished "You and Joe success," and another who said:

"Eisenhower was elected on that promise (to get peace in Korea) by the mothers of America. I say for us not to let him go back on this promise."

The dramatic story of the recent "Save Our Sons" (SOS) Assembly in Springfield, Ill., was told in a letter from Mrs. Florence Gowgiel, its chairman and the mother of a boy killed in Korea.

"It was heartbreaking," Mrs. Gowgiel wrote. "About 200 parents, wives and friends of Korean soldiers assembled and at one time during the meeting every one in the large hall shed tears of grief."

Letters came not only from mothers, but from youth confronted with a "gun, uniform and pine-box" future. A young Brooklyn man wrote:

"It is a naked tragedy that while old men debate on 'principle,' the youth of the world are being mowed down in alien lands."

Another man, from New York City, wrote as one "who most likely if the war continues will be in the Army and Korea shortly."

"The rapidly mounting casualties on our side frighten me," he wrote. "Pretty soon there will be more Americans dead over the POW issue than there are reported POW's who don't want to return. . . . I am willing to do anything for peace and life."

Many letters expressed joy that Davis and Harris "got back." "I know you boys have gone through Hell and my heart is heavy and I am sick at the thought of the destruction and waste of lives," one mother wrote. She, like almost everyone else, added: "Please let me know what I can do to help."

The veterans have asked that Korean vets, their families and friends write to Davis, Box 674, Bellingham, Wash.

'Spare Rosenbergs,' Scientists Ask

By MILTON HOWARD

THE WORLD'S CONSCIENCE, and the doubts of millions, entered the Federal Court House as Judge Kaufman heard the final plea of the defense counsel in the Rosenberg case for a commutation of the death sentence. If Judge Kaufman turns down the

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

The General was red-faced at a Negro Minister's question. . . Push for FEPC

NEGRO MINISTERS representing the National Fraternal Council of Churches visited Eisenhower this week urging that "the authority and influence of your office" be used to remove all jim-crow from the armed forces and government employment, wipe out segregation in Washington, D. C., and get passed a federal law to "prohibit the 'starving out' because of race, color or creed. . . ." The churchmen asked Eisenhower to support moves to break the Senate filibuster.

The General was reportedly red-faced when Dr. L. K. Jackson, of Gary, Ind., representing the National Baptist Convention, asked the embarrassing question: "General, are you aware that right now Negroes are not allowed to eat and stay overnight in many hotels in America?"

Retreating behind a curtain of feigned ignorance, the General shook his head in shocked disbelief and answered: "Do you mean that a colored man cannot stay in hotels in this country? I was not aware of it."

The President-elect promised to "investigate."

THE congressional fight for an FEPC with enforcement powers gathered strength as the American Council on Human Rights, a united front of six Negro Greek letter fraternities, meeting in Cleveland,

joined with the NAACP to push the Congressional campaign against the senatorial filibuster. Meantime, in Washington, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP representative, said Sen. Robert Taft had promised that "nothing will take priority over FEPC" after his Senate Labor and Welfare Committee holds hearings on the Taft-Hartley Law. "We are aware," warned Mitchell, "that Senator Taft has opposed enforcement (as an FEPC provision) in the past." NAACP officials announced that enough votes to pass FEPC legislation in both houses of Congress are assured if only the filibuster is broken or outlawed.

BACKING-UP its legislative demands with delegations and picket actions for fair employment practices, the National Negro Labor Council opened its campaign for upper-bracket Negro jobs in big hotels and broadened its fight to break the lily-white clerical job pattern in the Sears Roebuck chain. The New York City NLC led a mass delegation to Hotel Statler to demand hiring and upgrading of Negro workers in that establishment.

And from Detroit, William R. Hood, president, and Coleman Young, secretary of the NNLC, requested an audience with Sears Roebuck head, Robert Wood,

plea (he reserved his decision), then only the President of the United States can halt the judicial murder of two utterly innocent human beings against whom there is not one single shred of tangible evidence on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power.

The restless conscience of humanity made itself felt in significant letters to Judge Kaufman by such leading American figures as Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner and intimately linked with the government's atomic research, Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Rabbi Hillel Silver and Dr. Harlow Shapely of Harvard University.

DR. UREY'S LETTER to the court, all the more meaningful in that Urey is a leading atomic scientist himself, tore the government's case about the "atomic secret" to pieces.

Urey made the far-reaching point, which throws such a light on the social implications of the case:

"Could not Miss Bentley's informer have used 'This is Harold' instead of 'This is Julius' and then might not I have been on trial?"

DEFENSE COUNSEL and the keenest legal minds of Europe such as D. N. Pritt, have shown that there is absolutely nothing in the evidence which connects the Rosenbergs to espionage or to the Soviet Union or to atomic information. There is only the unsupported word of an FBI-terrorized victim who said he was an accomplice and earned a light sentence by pointing the finger at two Americans whom the FBI claimed without any foundation were "communists."

JUDGE KAUFMAN dismissed the Urey letter and the opinions of many other leading world and American figures. The prosecution headed by Myles Lane, recently linked closely to the notorious Luchese-Costello underworld network, had no answer to the searching questions of these leading personalities except to repeat that only "communists" or their "dupes" were opposed to the executions.

But this was a vain tactic as the (Continued on Page 15)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES

December 16, 1952

Judge Irving Kaufman
Federal Building
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Kaufman:

I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold C. Urey

Harold C. Urey

Dr. Urey's two-page letter to Judge Kaufman.

A Scientist's Plea For Clemency

The following appeal for clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was sent to Judge Irving Kaufman yesterday by Dr. Harold C. Urey, world famous atomic scientist and winner of the Nobel Prize:

"The University of Chicago

"Chicago, 37, Ill.

"December 16, 1952.

"Judge Irving Kaufman,

"Federal Building,

"Foley Square,

"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Judge Kaufman:

"I am writing to urge you to change the sentence of death imposed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to a lesser punishment. I have read the testimony given at the trial, and though I have no legal experience in matters of this kind my competence is comparable to that of the jurors and the great public who are concerned about this matter.

My reaction to the testimony is as follows: (1) The testimony of Max Elitcher was not entirely credible to me. He did not implicate the Rosenbergs of his own knowledge. He says

they talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. (2) No certain connection with espionage involving Sobell and the Rosenbergs is established. Elitcher does not know that Sobell actually delivered secret documents to Rosenberg. No other connection is suggested. (3) the connections to others than David and Ruth Greenglass are not established. Could not Miss Bentley's informer have used "This is Harold" instead of "This is Julius," and then might not I have been on trial? She was unable to identify her "Julius" with Julius Rosenberg. If this "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I come from Julius." Gold apparently knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems incredible to me that the name of the arch spy should be used in an identification code. (4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established. (5) The government's case rests on the testimony of David and Ruth Greenglass, and this was flatly contradicted by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. Is it customary for spies to be paid in console tables and wrist watches? Gold, Greenglass, and Fuchs were paid in cash. Again, do spies talk about their activities with college friends and relatives? Gold and Fuchs did not. Does Julius Rosenberg appear to be a man who would spend \$50 or \$75 a night in Manhattan night clubs? Not to me. Would the master spy want Rosenberg throwing money about recklessly and thus making himself obviously and unaccountably rich to associates? He appears to have been as poor as a churchmouse, and would be quite out of character in an expensive night club. Evidently the jury and Court believed David and (Continued on Page 11)

Gurley Flynn Greeted On Release from Jail

By ART SHIELDS

A crowd of joyous friends greeted Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and veteran of 46 years of struggle for Socialism and peace, when she walked out of the Women's Prison in New York Wednesday. She had served 30 days for refusing to inform on other Communists in the witchhunting trial in the Federal Court on Foley Square.

Miss Flynn was joyous too. Co-defendants in the mass Smith Act trial and other friends were embracing her. And little Caron Lannon, daughter of Al Lannon, seamen's leader, was thrusting a bouquet of roses into her hands, and other friends had floral tributes too.

The cop, who had kept many people outside the iron barred door because "we don't want any demonstration," looked on with wide open eyes at these manifestations of affection.

Loving greetings had been pouring in on America's splendid woman leader during the month she was in prison. Memory of Christmas Carols her friends had sung from the street below was still fresh, she told us. And she came out carrying many of the hundreds of letters and telegrams she had received while serving the 30-day sentence.

She had gotten more than 500 Christmas cards, as well as 200 letters and 30 telegrams. Prison authorities had seen nothing like this in many years. The mail came so fast that they quit trying to check it and turned the letters over to Miss Flynn en masse.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has

been jailed by the capitalists for her principles before.

Now she is again on trial in Foley Square for the right of free speech.

Prison is a terrible waste of time, says Miss Flynn. She is eager to get back to work for her fellow defendants in the fantastic witchhunting proceeding that is entering its tenth month.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

New McCarthy attacks on democracy

THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN Committee, through its retiring Dixiecrat chairman, Rep. John S. Wood (D-Ga), demanded that Congress restore "wartime powers" to the executive branch in cases of "espionage." This would permit death sentences in peacetime for such "espionage." Light on this demand was thrown when it was recalled that Westbrook Pegler, noted labor-hater, had also demanded death for New Dealers, labor leaders, and others in an article for the Hearst press. Recent statements by Senator McCarran (D-Nev.) about the alleged "espionage" of progressive-led trade unions also revealed what could be construed as "espionage" by the witchhunts. In fascist Greece recently, the expression of anti-fascist political views was construed as "espionage" by the authorities with the death penalty handed out. The Un-American's demand for the death penalty was seen as linked with the Rosenberg case where the authorities are intending to change the political atmosphere in the country by executing two innocent people for alleged "espionage."



McCARRAN

McCARTHY

Such a reactionary climate would undoubtedly be aimed at further attacks on the trade unions.

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, incoming president of the nation's largest organization of scientists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, would not be cowed by Louis Budenz or the House subcommittee witchhunting the country's large research foundations. Condon branded the Committee's "lying dishonesty" as "shocking to all decent Americans." Condon also urged Judge Kaufman to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Budenz singled out for attack Negro poet, Langston Hughes and research

foundations studying social conditions among the Negro people.

MEANWHILE the McCarthy forces reached out for Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Acheson appeared before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee to answer charges that his aides "held the lid down" on alleged "laxity" in hiring "disloyal" UN personnel. Columnist Marquis Childs strongly hinted that not only Owen Lattimore but also Acheson might face Congressional probe or worse at the hands of the McCarthyites.

"WE HAVE SEGREGATION here. The white ladies can come into the house. The Negro ladies can sit with some nice Negro families in back," Mrs. Herman Talmadge, wife of Georgia's white supremacist governor told a del-

(Continued on Page 11)

The Worker

President — Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

DAILY WORKER

THE WORKER

(Manhattan and Bronx)

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

DAILY WORKER

THE WORKER

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 6-6666 or 4-7864. Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

3 Months 6 Months 1 Year

\$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00

4.00 7.00 12.00

1.50 2.50 4.00

3 Months 6 Months 1 Year

2.25 3.50 5.00

1.50 2.50 4.00

'We will not...betray our hopes for a peaceful...world'

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg 'sit (in the death house) in dignity and pride in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent humanity and the doors to this slaughter house are flung wide!'

By RICHARD BOYER

(From the pamphlet, "Cold-War Murder.")

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes for the peaceful, neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race."

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who like us may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg writing from Sing Sing's death house.

From the first, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg knew that they must draw upon the last reserves of their great courage if they were not to break. Their innocence meant little when their frail human bodies, their simple average personalities, were pitted against all the vast impersonal power of a government seemingly intent on killing them. They took for their motto, repeating it constantly in their letters: "Courage, Confidence, Perspective." They thought of themselves as representatives of the American people, of ordinary people everywhere, fighting against tyranny, against world war and a growing fascism. If they could repel the moments of terror and horror that were sometimes theirs, if they could fight on, the people they represented would too, for they and the people were one. And their courage made them proud, and, sometimes, almost happy.

From the first, too, it had been possible, and it remained possible, for them to save themselves from death if they would "confess and implicate the leaders of a political party which was everywhere being castigated. They could live if they would live a lie. Only a few words, and they would live. But, as they said, "We will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes for the peaceful, neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race."

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death—the formal charge was conspiracy to commit espionage—on April 5, 1951. By April 15, Ethel Rosenberg was in Sing Sing's death house while her husband remained in the federal detention house in New York City. On April 17, she wrote him:

"My own very dearest husband: I have already embarked on the next lap of our history-making journey. The bars of my large, comfortable cell hold several books; the lovely, colorful cards (including your exquisite birthday greeting to me) that I accumulated at the House of Detention, line the top ledge

of my writing table to pleasure the eyes and brighten the spirit.

"The children's snapshots are taped into a 'picture frame' made of cardboard, and smile sweetly at me whenever I so desire, and somewhere within me I shall find that 'courage, confidence, and perspective' I shall need to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams I may not utter, of frenzied longing I must deny!

"Bunny, I'll have to write you a second letter after this one goes out as I don't want to keep you waiting a minute longer for a word from me."

To which her husband replied:

"Dearest Ethel: I received your wonderful letter this afternoon. The first impression I got is that the situation as it confronted you was overwhelming and to some degree you were emotionally shocked. If our lawyers do not succeed in bringing you back to the Women's Detention House I will move heaven and earth to be sent to Sing Sing to be nearer you and to be able to see you whenever it is possible.

"It is impossible to keep the truth and the facts of our case hidden from the public. Sooner or later the true picture, the real facts, will become known to all. Many people have al-

ready expressed to our lawyers and my family, their sentiments and desire to help us. Take heart and know that we are not alone, and that the monstrous sentence passed on us which at first stunned the people, will, as time goes on, result in an avalanche of protest and this great movement, coupled to our legal fight, will set us free."

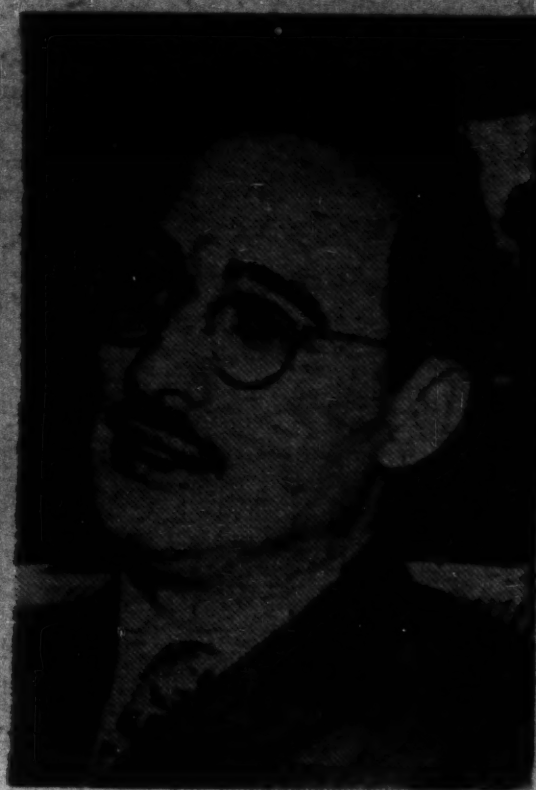
In mid-May, 1951, Julius Rosenberg was successful in his efforts to be transferred to Sing Sing's death house that he might be near his wife. They met for the first time in six weeks. Then Ethel Rosenberg wrote her husband:

"Can we ever forget the turbulence and struggle, the joy and beauty of the early years of our relationship when you courted me and I accepted you as my heart's dearest? Together we hunted down the answers to all the seemingly insoluble riddles a complex and callous society represented.

"For the sake of those answers, for the sake of American democracy, justice, and brotherhood, for the sake of peace and bread and roses, and the innocent laughter of little children, we shall continue to sit here in dignity and pride and in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent human-



Ethel Rosenberg



Julius Rosenberg

ity and the doors of this slaughter house are flung wide!

"There was once a wise man, I forget his name, who marveled at the 'indestructibility of human character.' Beloved we shall prove him right; perhaps then will other human beings believe in their indestructibility, too, and rally in ever-increasing numbers to our defense and their own. For they who have the courage and foresight and the decency to aid the Rosenbergs' fight for freedom, ensure their own eventual release."

Such moments of exaltation do not come every day to Ethel Rosenberg. She has to fight for them. Sometimes she tries to sink into the dull routine of prison life, to clutch at normalcy through it. "My darling sweetheart," she wrote to her two small boys, Michael, eight, and Robert, five, on Nov. 8, 1951, "I have just had a shower and dinner. I am writing at my desk and listening to the radio. The Longines 'Symphonette' is playing Brahms' Lullaby and I am remembering how I used to sing you both to sleep at home. You see, pussy cats, tough as it is to be separated from you, and much as we miss one another, there can never be any forgetting when there has been the kind of love we have had—Daddy and Mike and Robbie and Mommy—all four, of us together!"

As the days and weeks went on, it seemed increasingly strange that almost her only con-

tact with her husband, some hundred feet away but in another tier of the death house cells, was through the United States mails.

She wrote her husband not long ago:

"A wintry sky and a sharp wind that carried gusts of rain sent me briskly stamping about the ward, as though by doing so I might stamp out the rising panic, the threatened assault upon my decent human courage. Darling, the unyielding loneliness which engages me in grim and continuous battle, took possession unopposed today; it sank its fangs so deep that I wept helplessly. And yet my will persisted and refused to acknowledge defeat! Only the question beat dully within me. How much agony could the human heart contain without bursting?"

But on the same day she wrote her children:

"My Darling Sweethearts: It is evening and I am listening to the radio and trying to imagine what my honey bunnies might be doing. It was so cold and windy outdoors that I was not able to play handball. So I watched the birds eating the bread that I had scattered for them. They would hop, hop, hop after a little piece that the wind had blown right out of their mouths in such a comical way. The other day the sky was full of graceful swallows and sometimes great sea gulls, all

(Continued on Page 12)

He Fought the Un-Americans from Jail!

Crusading editor imprisoned under the thought-control laws when America was young, was freed and praised by Thomas Jefferson.

RICHMOND, Va.

Here's a collector's item of special interest to defenders of civil liberties today. It is the original title page, reproduced above, of a once famous pamphlet written by Thomas Callender, a crusading editor who was framed and jailed under the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798.

Callender came to America a political exile from Scotland and made common cause with the Jeffersonian party in its fight to protect basic freedoms. Part I of "The Prospect Before Us" soon appeared and the John Adams administration indicted him, gave him a farcical trial with a rigged jury and sentenced him to two years in the Richmond prison and a \$1,000 fine.

While a prisoner, Callender completed Part II of the pamphlet.

He managed to have it printed and actually sold copies of it from his cell, as the title page says.

At the same time he had to

defend himself against a charge by the Virginia state government that, while in jail, he wrote leaflets defending the insurrection of Negro slaves led by General Gabriel.

When Thomas Jefferson became President, one of his first official acts was to pardon Callender. He publicly praised the pamphlet for the writing of which Callender had been imprisoned.

Callender emerged from prison a hero of the people whose liberties he had fought to preserve. His jailers lived out their days in infamy.

The story of Thomas Callender has a lesson for United States of 1952. The future—and the freedom—belongs to those who defend it, even though reaction may succeed in framing and jailing them for a while.

If Callender were alive today, he would support the drive for amnesty for the Smith Act victims and all other political prisoners.

Prospect Before Us.

VOL. II. PART I.

"AND HELL FOLLOWED"

St. John.

I WILL NOT BE UNCONCERNED WHEN MY LIBERTY IS INVADED, NOR LOOK IN SILENCE UPON PUBLIC ROBBERY. I WILL EXERT MY ENDEAVOURS, AT WHATEVER HAZARD, TO REPEL THE AGGRESSOR, AND DRAG THE THIEF TO JUSTICE.

Dr. John.

RICHMOND:

Printed and sold by M. JAMES, Printer to the Commonwealth, by S. FENNER, Junr. at the Office of the Virginia Argus; by T. F. FARR, Printer; and by the Author, in the Jail of Richmond.

(Price Three Quarters of a Dollar.)

M.D.CCC.

The title page of Thomas Callender's "The Prospect Before Us" He sold the book from his prison cell, the inscription tells us.



NOW WORKING IN PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT at Armour's are (l. to r.): Carrie

Cardwell, Anna Kelly, Janie Gibbs, Sarah Johnson, Priscilla Franklin, Lillian Porter, Hilda Car-

monche and Thelma Beard. They are shown with union leader Leon Beverly.

Pork Chops...and Freedom

By ALAN MAX

CHICAGO

WORK hard and save your money so that you can give your children the kind of education that will enable them to hold down a good job.

This is the advice which the Armour Packing Company has been giving its workers who handle the thousands of hogs, steers and sheep every day and convert them into the almost 2,000 different products which have built the Armour fortune.

NEGRO APPLICANTS TURNED AWAY

Some of the Armour workers have managed to do what the company advised—given their children the kind of education which would fit them for many

of the 4,000 jobs in the general offices of Armour where the accounting, filing, bookkeeping and statistical work is done.

But when sons and daughters of Negro workers (who constitute two-thirds of the Armour packinghouse force) apply at the general office for a job, they are turned away or, at best, permitted to clean the floors.

"There are too many Negro

workers with Ph. D. degrees pushing brooms for Armour," said Russell Lasley, CIO United Packinghouse Workers international vice-president.

A roar went up when he said it. For he was speaking to 2,500 workers demonstrating at noon-time in front of the general offices in protest against the jimcrow hiring policy, there.

What business does the union have telling us how to run the

general offices, says the company. After all, the union's contract does not give it jurisdiction over the general offices.

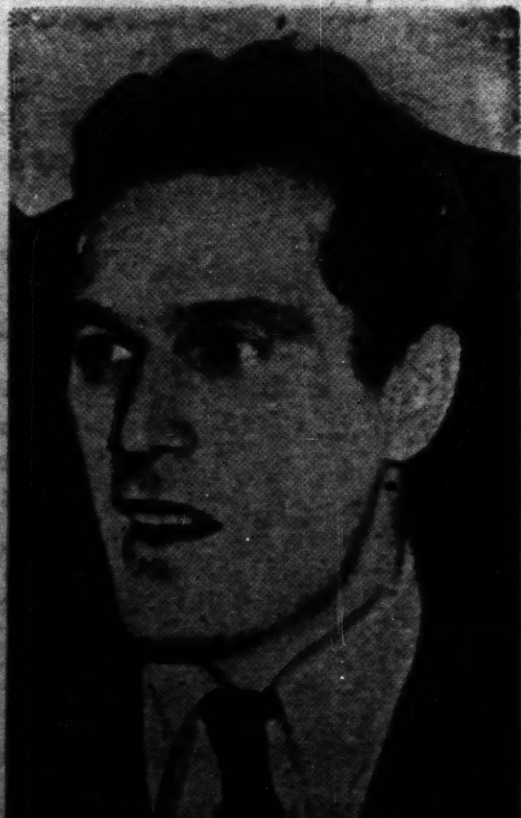
Strictly speaking, the company has a point. But that is just what gives special significance to this fight of the 7,500-strong Armour Local 347 which is now extending its anti-discrimination drive beyond the actual buildings in which its members work.

This latest fight of the Armour local climaxes its successful campaign over the past year sparked by president Leon Beverly, a Negro unionist and organizer Herbert March, against jimcrow hiring policies in the last few departments inside the packinghouse itself.

Two years ago the local won a transfer clause in its contract whereby workers in any department could apply for a job



SAM PARKS



HERBERT MARCH



RUSSELL LASLEY



END DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ARMOUR DEPARTMENTS was the demand raised at this noon-hour demonstration before Armour & Co. offices in Chicago. The meeting also demanded the union

Union Leader's Plea for Peace

**Peace on earth — by negotiations!
That's the holiday message the president of a CIO auto union local sends the membership of the union he heads. He voices deep concern over the advance of fascism under the guise of 'anti-Communism.'**

DETROIT.

PEACE on Earth—by negotiation! That's the Christmas message to his membership from Leo Shaffer, president of General Motors Diesel Local 1663 of the CIO auto union.

Writing in his local's official newspaper, Northwest Union News, Shaffer also voices deep concern at the advance of fascism in the United States put over under guise of "anti-Communism."

While The Worker does not agree with everything Brother Shaffer says, we heartily endorse his plea for peace. His article follows:

"If it was possible to join together in one mighty sound the cry of all the people on earth who fervently and earnestly wish for Peace, the tremendous blast would be heard in all parts of the earth, for from all parts of the earth and all countries of the world the cry for peace would come, and the puny voice of those who plan for war would be forever silenced."

"That of course we cannot do, but the American people on Nov. 4th were just as articulate in their endorsement of Gen. Eisenhower's dramatic pledge to 'go to Korea,' because he inferred that only by a personal visit to Korea could he find the path to Peace."

"Gen. Eisenhower never said he would seek an end to the war by extending it beyond the 38th parallel. It is generally acknowledged that an extension of the war beyond Korea would touch off World War III and all the horrors of atomic warfare."

"It seems to me it is a step toward suicide even to contemplate seriously a war in Asia with its 1,000,000,000 people, almost 10 times our population. With all the atomic bombs we could stockpile in 10 years we couldn't make a mark on that huge continent, much less occupy it and control all its people."

"War can never be ended with everyone involved completely satisfied through negotiations—but that is the only way to Peace. All other roads lead to war and the wanton, merciless destruction of life and property, and the waste of valuable materials needed to advance the living standards of the people of the world."

"Through negotiations 61 issues have been settled by the opposing forces in Korea, and only the repatriation of prisoners of war remains to be settled."

"That last issue can be solved if the desire for Peace is strong enough—or the need for Peace is enough. Certainly the need is urgent. With the confirmation of the Hydrogen Bomb test by AEC the world is faced with a bomb 1,000 times more potent than an A-bomb which can destroy totally an area of 315 square miles and set major fires and inflict fatal burns over 432 square miles. De-

troit could be completely wiped out in a single blast.

WHY DOES THE WAR CONTINUE?

"They tell us this is a war against Communism. If you were given the job of defeating Communism would you do it by lining up 100 Communists against 100 Capitalists, giving each one a club and let them fight it out? I doubt it very much. That method would not settle the crucial question of which ideology was the better, but would only prove which men were the stronger, which wouldn't mean much, for the few left would be too busy picking up the pieces."

"The sensible way would be to work to improve your system so that you could convince more people that your methods are best."

"Apparently the powers that are for war are not willing to test the painless method. In our county workers striking for their rights have increased from an average yearly number of 364,000 in 1925-29 to 1,130,000 during the CIO organizing period 1935-39, to 2,834,000 in 1946-50 and to 3,580,000 in the first months of 1952. The controlling powers in this country are not willing to give our own people the benefits and privileges they are entitled to, so how can we convince the rest of the world that our way of life will benefit them? It can't be done by guns; it must be done by good deeds!"

"I firmly believe we can preserve our way of life only by making it benefit all the people. Actually we have lost much of our freedom in this so-called attempt to free the world of the influence of communism. We are in danger of freeing our country of Communism and Democracy and ending up with Fascism. The passage of laws such as the Taft-Hartley Act, the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, the Smith Act and many other state and federal laws that in the words of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas have caused this nation to witness perhaps the most widespread suppression of views in its history, are dangerous roadblocks on the road to freedom."

"PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM the American people will firmly reject. Since the formation of free trade unions, the American people have tasted freedom as never before. We like it, and intend to keep it."

"WE ALSO WANT PEACE! There is no time like Christmas time to tell President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower that PEACE is the Christmas present you want more than anything else on earth—PEACE ON EARTH and GOOD WILL TO MEN! And I think the boys in Korea would second the motion."

JOB VICTORY was won in Armour's sliced bacon department, which had been kept lily-white by the company. Newly upgraded are (l. to r.): Odessa Herring, Inez Fletcher, Eula Ross, Leon Beverly, Orlean Armstrong and Joan Stewart.

is done there that requires a special test." The presence of 500 workers "inspecting" the department where some hundred or so are employed, upset the company considerably. The company announced that while it was giving up its plans for tests, hiring would be on the basis of seniority, according to the contract and 20 Negro women got jobs in the department for the first time.

HOW WHITE WORKERS FELT ABOUT IT

How did the 80 white women in the department—mainly Polish-American and Lithuanian-American—feel about the change in hiring policy?

"It worked out fine," according to Marge Bonesteel, a white worker, mother of two children and a shop steward from the department. "The women found that the Negro women were the most active in fighting the grievances in the department. Our department has five stewards and three of them are Negro. The department was never well organized until the Negro women came in. Now the department is organized 100 percent."

Two of the Negro women

stewards, Odessa Herring and Iris Fletcher, along with Marge Bonesteel, were among the busload of delegates sent by the local to the recent National Negro Labor Council convention in Cleveland.

FROM SLICED BACON TO PHARMACEUTICALS

The victory in the sliced bacon department led to another victory a few months ago in the pharmaceutical department, where the drug ACTH sutures and other medical products are derived. When the union made it clear during talks would fight against the jimcrow hiring policy in the pharmaceutical department, the company quickly gave in and now employs about 25 Negroes among the 200 workers.

The union realizes it is taking on a big order today in tackling discrimination in the general offices. It is taking this fight to community organizations and, through advertisements, to the readers of the Negro press. The local is taking steps to convince the white workers, most of whom accept the no-discrimination policy in the department where they work, of the importance of joining the fight against jimcrow in the general offices (just as many of them still need convincing of the need to fight against jimcrow in housing.)

Sam Parks, district head of the union's anti-discrimination department and midwest director of the National Negro Labor Council, is full of praise for the local in carrying its fight beyond its contractual jurisdiction. In fighting for the rights of the Negro workers, it has to be not only pork chops but freedom too, says Parks. "When you make a sandwich of pork chops and freedom you really have something."

Parks is confident that the fight to get Negroes into the general offices of Armour, will not only strengthen the local itself but set an example to the rest of the labor movement.

n, Too

another department or be placed on a waiting list if there were no openings at the moment. Then, in 1951, when hiring began for the new season, a number of Negro women asked to be transferred to the sliced bacon department, from which the company had always barred Negro workers. To get around the new clause in the contract, the company suddenly announced that work in the sliced bacon department—where the bacon strips are packed in those fancy cellophane packages, required dexterity tests.

This announcement was greeted by work stoppages of several thousand workers throughout the plant. During the stoppage, some 500 workers decided to pay a little visit to the sliced bacon department "just to see for ourselves what kind of work

put into effect a four-cent-an-hour wage increase negotiated in October and still held up by the Wage Stabilization Board.

What Our Readers Write...

Passaic Textile Worker Writes

PASSAIC, N. J.

Dear Editor:

Since The Worker has always featured articles discussing problems of us textile workers, you might be interested in printing a letter from a textile worker in the Passaic valley area.

On Saturday and Sun., Jan. 10 and 11, the CIO Textile Workers Union Cotton Rayon and Woolen Conference will meet in Boston. This conference will be very important in determining what we textile workers will fight for in the coming negotiations.

Textile workers in the Passaic valley rallied overwhelmingly to the TWU-CIO when the splitters tried to destroy it. This happened because the workers understood that only through unity could we preserve our union, and better our wages and conditions.

Unfortunately, some of the officials of our international have taken the workers support for the union as an endorsement of their "weak kneed" and "co-operative" policies with the textile bosses.

We textile workers face three main problems today. They are: speed-up through increased work loads; wage cuts, and the unorganized southern mills that undermine our conditions and wages.

Seventy percent of the textile workers in New England have had their wages cut an average of eight and one-half cents as a result of arbitration decisions. A struggle must be carried out to at least rescind the wage cuts.

The answer to the threat that the unorganized southern mills presents to the organized textile workers, must be a real all-out campaign to organize the south, by our union in conjunction with the whole CIO. Accepting wage cuts and speed-up is no answer for the textile workers.

The south is the main area of the textile industry today. I recently read that North Carolina has 1,047 mills with 229,000 workers. South Carolina has 299 mills and over 148,000 workers. Georgia has 114,000 workers. Alabama 55,000; Virginia 38,000; Tennessee 40,000. Paterson and Passaic textile workers know that their livelihood depends on bringing these thousands of unorganized textile workers into the TWU.

The Jan. 10 and 11 conference must work out a fighting program for:

- Restoring the wage cuts.
- Wage increases based on patterns in line with other industries.
- A fight against speed-up and increased work loads.
- Mapping out a campaign to

organize the southern mills.

This is what the Passaic valley textile workers, and all textile workers need. We should let our leaders know that this is what we want.

—A Passaic Textile Worker.

Wants Short Stories

New York

As a means of improving The Worker, I would suggest you go back to the policy of printing one short story each week. There is so much to portray by way of fiction in our life and activities.

I. L. D.

For Heaven's Sakes

Indianapolis, Ind.

For heaven's sakes, can't something be done about inexcusable, terrible typographical errors?

I noticed some readers' comment: "Why two sections?"

That goes for me, too. Why a special magazine section with double page numbers? Is it necessary? I think not.

Another observation. Your feature stories, some of them, are too long for a paper that needs every column inch of room for news.

Also it seems to me that the numerous little paragraph items about pay raises (if and when) and others news from various

points are not important enough for the space they take up.

Maybe this is enough for now and if I seem harsh and unappreciative, let me assure you that neither is meant. I really think you do a wonderful job under the circumstances.

M. S. N.

Afraid to Sign Name

New York

Thank God that the Chinese volunteers and the North Koreans do not treat American POW's the way we treat Chinese and Korean POW's. In this "land of the free" I am afraid to sign my name to this letter.

A READER.

Taxi Driver's Story

Chicago

During the vote grabbing season there is always a lot of double-talk by politicians on the question of Civil Rights.

As a worker and common citizen I shall take this opportunity to talk about a real experience which has so much to do with CIVIL RIGHTS. I am a cab driver and my employer is a Negro, my fellow workers are both Negro and white and our relationship is very good and could be much better if we had a good labor union in which to fraternalize.

Many intersections in Chicago are covered with NO PARKING signs but it isn't unusual to see taxicabs parked in the wee hours of the morning taking a chance of snagging just one more fare to help pay high prices, taxes and milk for the babies. It was one of these chances, forced upon me through circumstances that officer acted as if I had committed a crime.

Now I do not want to leave anyone with the impression that I condone the breaking of traffic rules, but after giving me a ticket for parking this police officer tried to involve me in an argument in the following manner. "What the H—L aren't you a white man? Then why are you driving a n—r cab?"

It was then that I knew why I was penalized for such a minor offense, while others are not, and it is now that I know why the police do nothing to protect lives and property of citizens from organized mob-violence when these citizens entertain Negro guests in their homes.

In conclusion I think it would be a good deal if mayor of Chicago while talking about fighting crime would educate his policeman that CIVIL RIGHTS are for all the people.

A Chicago Cab Driver.

"Quotes" from the Labor Press

Election Spur Labor Unity

General Ike's new cabinet spurs the move for labor unity, says the Cleveland Citizen, official AFL weekly:

... For some peculiar reason, we do not fear any out-and-out drive by the new administration to cut labor's throat. Perhaps it is nothing more than our innate optimism. Perhaps it is a belief that really big men in management have come to the conclusion that labor is here to stay. Perhaps it is hope that Eisenhower will extend every effort toward peaceful and sane domestic relationships.

... But if ever there was a sound argument for the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization to get their heads together and stop the petty bickerings, we see it before us today.

Your Liberties Are in Peril

"What if someone told you," asked the Toledo Union Journal, organ of Local 12, UAW-CIO, "that the people went to the polls and elected Congressmen who are trying their best to make it illegal to think dangerous thoughts?"

"Owen J. Lattimore has just been indicted for perjury. He has not been charged with being a Communist... He has been indicted for perjury for denying he thought things... for denying he consorted with people who thought things."

The Toledo Union Journal suggests that it was not Lattimore who was indicted—"it was the Constitution itself."

The Bill of Rights was written to protect YOU from going to jail for being 'a nasty little schemer,' on the grounds that some Joe McCarthy can see it in your eyes.

"That's the end of your Democracy. Are you going to fight it?"

Fewer Miners, More Coal

From the United Mine Workers Journal:

America's coal miners, the most productive in the world

Hoping for Another 80th Congress!



—from the United Mine Workers Journal

established a new high record of productivity in 1951—an average per-man-day output of 7.04 tons for bituminous mines.

The Bureau of Mines' annual survey of the bituminous coal industry, which has just been released shows the per-man-day output has increased by nearly two tons in the last decade. The industry averaged 5.20 tons in 1941. In every year since, except '42 and '48, the figure has climbed to a new high, reaching 6.77 tons in 1950 and 7.04 tons last year.

Despite increases in both production and consumption employment, figured on the basis of the average number of men working daily, showed a sharp downtrend, decreasing to a total of 372,897 compared to 415,582 in 1950. Working time averaged 203 days for the year, as against 183 days in 1950.

Labor Unity on A Local Level

Unity Can Start on Local Level, says Rochester Labor Leaders. Labor can get together on the local level right now and make unity work, Pres. James L. Burke of the Rochester AFL

Central Trades & Labor Council told the Labor News in an interview Dec. 5.

The newspaper also interviewed Vice Pres. Arthur O. Abel of the Rochester CIO Council and found he agreed with Burke on the possibility of a labor merger.

"There are enough labor union officers in both the AFL and CIO here with real leadership ability to make a merger on the local level possible in the interest of organized labor as a whole," Burke told the Labor News.

"In fact, I believe that unity can best be effected on the local level by down-to-earth planning by local union officers. If we sit by and wait for others to take the complete initiative it may take too long. Groundwork can be laid here immediately as soon as it becomes evident that Pres. George Meany's proposal for labor unity is starting to bear fruit."

"My sentiments are that all labor would be better off united," Abel told the Rochester labor paper. "There are few differences between the AFL and CIO in Rochester which could not be overcome, and transition-

al difficulties could also be met on the local level with intelligent and forthright efforts by capable leaders in both organizations here....

"It is my hope that unity will be effected as soon as possible to benefit all organized workers. United, we can stop fighting each other and join to organize the unorganized into the unified labor movement."

How Union Started At Ford's

From Ford Facts weekly newspaper of Local 600, UAW-CIO:

On a bleak December afternoon, in 1929, several hardy souls were distributing a little paper at Gate 4. The name of the little paper was "The Ford Worker."

(The Ford Worker was in 1929 and for many years afterward printed and distributed by the Communists in the Ford plant—Editors, The Worker) Few of those still employed

at Ford's in that second month of the Stock Market crash had the courage to even take the paper. Workers would look out of the corner of their eye and keep on going. Once in a while a more courageous worker would give you a brief little wink to signify agreement. The majority were too scared.

The coming of the Union to Ford's seemed like an impossibility. Only the most self-sacrificing continued to have faith that the Union would come some day. That faith was stronger than the biting winds of Miller Road.

That faith remained even when Ford servicemen chased you and Dearborn Police beat you.

Day before Thanksgiving, 1952, a Glass Plant worker said he felt pretty good.

"Now that the Ford family has sold those jewels for \$151,000," he said, "they won't be forced to eat beans for Thanksgiving."

CHRISTMAS BONUS

(Perennial Will O' The Wisp)

(From Ford Facts, Journal of Ford Local 600, UAW)

'Twas not so long ago
When Henry Ford you know
Said that we are all one great big team,
Cave Human Engineering
To do some rugged steering
And realized his "multi-million" dream.

He turns down his thumbs
When you ask for some crumbs
From assets too fabulous to explain,
Yet, something's off the beam,
When just part of the team
Are allowed to ride the "bonus train."

Christmas is the time
When cash and wants don't rhyme—
Santa will all kids a time enchanted—
And Ford could gain a share
In the wee ones' Xmas prayer
If a bonus for daddy could be granted.

But kindness is a trait
That cannot crash the gate
Of Ford's, unless by Shame is invited,
It seems a molded plan
Of "man be unkind to man"
Keeps the torch of goodwill still unlighted

WILLIAM WAKEHAM,
No. 1 Coreroom,
Dearborn Iron Foundry.

Children of Smith Act Victims Mark Holidays at Parties



Enjoying a show at the New York party.

HOLIDAY PARTIES were held for the children of Smith Act victims. Parties were held in New York and Chicago. The photos show (top, left) Peter Stein (in checked shirt, Carl Jerome (wearing glasses) and Mrs. Edna Winston with her children, Judy and Larry. Chicago families (top, right) are: Larry and Mrs. Doris Fine, and Josie, Danny and Mrs. Lil Green. Little Ralphie Green was confined at home with chicken pox. (Lower right) are Mrs. Esther Jackson with daughters Harriet and Catherine. Visiting their grandmother, they did not attend the party. Ellen Thompson was present but the camera did not manage to catch

her. Present also, but not in the group picture were Richard Stein and Robert Norman. John Norman was confined to his home with a cold.



Robert Norman

Richard Stein

John Norman



Families of



Mrs. Jackson and daughters Harriet and Catherine.

Trenton Frameup Victim, Collis English, Dies

TRENTON, N. J.

COLLIS ENGLISH is dead. He died of a heart attack Tuesday, in New Jersey State Prison. For months, politicians had stalled moving him to a hospital for an operation he needed to save his life.

It was his ninth heart attack since the verdict that freed four of the Trenton Six, but jailed him and Ralph Cooper for life.

Just a month ago, the State Supreme Court threw out the verdict, lashing Prosecutor Mario Volpe's underhanded methods of trying to prop up his crumbling frameup of six innocent Negroes.

*

ENGLISH, whose heart was damaged while serving in the Navy had been in prison 58 months and 26 days for a crime he never committed.

He would have been 28 years old on Jan. 13.

He will come home to the small frame house at 147 Church St. which was crowded as neighbors and friends came to comfort his mother. Christmas cards were still strung up across one corner of the freshly ironed shirts lay on the table from Mrs. English's day's work of laundering.

MRS. ENGLISH sat in the far corner, rocking soundlessly. She was always so sure that Collis would come home to her. So sure that at the first trial she didn't even wait for the verdict, but went home and cooked a big dinner for all to celebrate.

That all-white jury sent the Trenton Six to the death house. But she held on to her faith when she saw thousands of people, spurred by the Civil Rights Congress, moving for their freedom.

Months later, she sat in the Supreme Court and heard the seven justices throw out that verdict. And then, at the second trial, she sat all night in the marble corridors of the county courthouse, waiting for the verdict.

That jury freed four—but jailed her son for life.



COLLIS ENGLISH

Again, this November, the Supreme Court threw out the case. They could have freed Collis English and Ralph Cooper. Instead, they ordered another trial, more months of delay, more "legal" argument, while her son's heart weakened with each new shock. "In prison. He died in prison," the mother said. She never had a chance to see him before he died.

*

CHRISTMAS DAY, she was turned away when she came for her visit.

"Collis is dead... he won't give them no more trouble. But they'll have trouble. They will reap what they sow," Mrs. English said. The neighbors nodded. One elderly man said quietly, "A settling day is coming."

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Collis English's sister, came immediately from New York to be with her mother. This heroic woman had carried the story of the Trenton frameup to thousands of people, from Seattle to Atlanta.

Now she stood, looking at her mother in the corner.

"They killed him," she said. "Volpe's finally killed him. He got what he wanted. But he's going to have Collis to carry for the rest of his days."

A Scientist's Plea

(Continued from Page 6)

Ruth Greenglass, and of course tence on the ground of doubt was a stream of violent red-baiting and bogeys about the "communist menace." "This is no time to be soft," said Myles Lane, U. S. attorney, whose name was recently closely linked with the underworld network headed by Luchese. Lane warned the judge that not to kill the Rosenbergs would be "a signal for 'new waves of espionage.'"

Both Lane and his assistant, James B. Killsheimer, repeated the crude and baseless myth that the Rosenbergs "had stolen the atomic secret" and that this had brought on the Korean war. Judge Kaufman, in replying to defense counsel's refutation of this myth, repeated his belief that this was the case even though there was nothing of this in the indictment.

The defense produced the testimony of many of the world's leading scientists to show that there never was any such "secret" and that even the Atomic Energy Commission's report does not go so far as to say that "espionage" made any appreciable difference in the relative atomic developments here and in the USSR.

Judge Kaufman dismissed Dr. Urey's letter as "presumptuous" and "without weight."

While the defense counsel based his plea for commuting the death sentence on grounds of "wisdom" and "calmer judgment" in view of the persistent doubts regarding the case, the Rosenbergs in a signed petition to the judge incensed the prosecution.

"You are making history in this court," the defense counsel told Judge Kaufman.

To carry out the death sentence will not strain relations with the Soviet Union, it will affect relations with the West European countries where the protest move-

ment has reached tremendous heights, the defense told the court.

"I ask you to think, to reconsider. I ask you not to follow the path of Judge Thayer, a defense counsel said. Thayer was the judge who helped frame Sacco and Vanzetti, American-Italian working class militants, and refused to commute the death sentence. Sacco and Vanzetti later were found to be innocent by Justice Frankfurter now of the Supreme Court.

ROSENBERGS' STATEMENT

"Judge Kaufman and Myles Lane made much of the fact that if the Rosenbergs would 'cooperate' they might get leniency. In their personal petition to the court yesterday, the Rosenbergs said on this point:

"We are conscious that were we to accept this verdict, express guilt, the conventional penitence and remorse, the court's mind might be more easily swayed to mitigate our sentence."

"But this course is not open to us."

"We are innocent, as we have proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

The prosecution made a heavy attack on the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as "misinforming" world opinion. Lane said that it was the Daily Worker which first compared this case to the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti frameups, in an effort to say that only "communists" opposed the death sentence. It was apparent that the world protest has begun to enter the case. The prosecution warned the court not to give in to this protest.

A day and night vigil for clemency organized by the Rosenberg Committee is now going on around

the White House. A Jan. 5 clemency gathering to visit all top government officials has also been called by the committee.

William A. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday issued a statement urging all citizens "to form delegations to visit city councils, mayors and all other officials to memorialize the President to grant clemency. This is a fight for justice and freedom."

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Continued from Page 6)

egation of ten Negro and white women bearing greetings to Mrs. Rosalee Ingram. The delegates rejected the jimcrow "hospitality" and persisted in their efforts to see Mrs. Ingram in the Reidsville jail where she is serving a life sentence for defending herself against a white landlord. The governor refused; his state troopers and armed hoodlums blockaded the roads, turned the delegation back. But the women's heroism and solidarity focused world attention on Georgia's jimcrow and injustice.

*

IN NEW JERSEY, 400 faculty members of Rutgers College voted overwhelmingly to uphold the right to teach of two professors dismissed by the regents for refusing to "cooperate" with the McCarran witchhunters. Students also picketed to support Prof. W. S. Heimlich of the College of Pharmacy and Dr. Moses I. Finley of the arts college. Dr. Neil McDonald, political science professor at N. J. College for Women and president of the New Brunswick chapter of the American Association of University Professors backed the five-man faculty committee which also supported the ousted educators.

TV, the Young Giant

One of the country's fastest growing industries presents problems which only the people can solve. Will they do it?

By PAUL HUNT

IT IS a measure of the growth of television as a national institution that a Congressional committee last June felt obliged to conduct hearings on certain aspects of the institution.

The Federal Communications Commission subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark) conducted hearings through last month both in Washington and New York.

Even as the subcommittee sat, however, new TV stations were being opened at the rate of one a day.

The hearings were extremely limited in their scope. Neither the chairman nor any member of the subcommittee revealed having the faintest grasp of the real problem involved in the rise of this young giant. They nibbled cautiously at side issues. They hesitated to irritate the corporate ownership of the TV industry or the powerful advertisers.

Nevertheless, TV has made such an impact on the people that the hearings attracted widespread attention. Their proceedings were attended by educators, church leaders and parents who are deeply concerned with the effect of TV programs on the children and youth of the nation.

In a report issued last month, the subcommittee noted that it had received more than 1,200 letters and petitions from the people.

The subcommittee made its first headline on its investigation of charges of "immoral or otherwise offensive matter" on TV programs.

For many sessions the Congressmen listened to testimony on whether TV women performers appeared with their necklines cut too low, or whether the jokes were on the "blue" side.

They also attacked the question of whether or not there should be advertising for beer and wine in TV commercials.

They approached one true issue, however, in the offensiveness of certain TV commercials. The subcommittee agreed that it was wrong for a sponsor to present an actor impersonating a physician who would then tell TV listeners that such-and-such a cigarette was good for their throats or that so-and-so manufactured a wonderful remedy for their ills.

Of special interest to parents was the extensive testimony on the frequency of crime programs with their emphasis on murder and violence. The committee

heard some Freudians who insisted that TV shows featuring violence not only do not harm children but meet a "real need on the part of juveniles in providing a harmless outlet for their aggressive tendencies."

The Congressmen were not convinced.

They conceded there were "differences of opinion" on the subject but expressed the opinion that these programs should be kept to a minimum and scheduled only after 9 p.m. when, theoretically, at least, the children were in bed.

The TV industry representatives, defending themselves, argued first that the industry would reform itself, and, secondly, complained of the scarcity of good material.

"It was pointed out that all feature films produced by Hollywood during the year 1951 would supply television stations with programs for only six weeks," the subcommittee report said.

"The subcommittee has been impressed with the fact that the demand on the part of television for appropriate programs is infinitely greater than the supply of adequate programs," the report continued.

This confession tells volumes about the TV industry. Here is one of the richest and fastest growing institutions in the United States which can have whatever money will buy. Yet it cannot, it says, find sufficient

talent to provide its listeners with much besides that which is cheap, bawdy, vulgar and dull.

This is the real issue with which the Congressional Committee should have dealt.

It might, for instance, have traced this "shortage of talent" to one of its sources, the black-listing of many fine writers, producers and performers because of their progressive views and associations, as a result of the "Red Channels" attacks on workers in the industry. There certainly is no lack of talent in the U. S. There is on the contrary a persistent refusal of the TV industry to utilize talent for high level, informative, interesting and constructive programs.

What is to be the role of this young giant which every day enters millions of American homes? What can be done to utilize it for healthy, constructive ends? What can be done to draw the fangs with which it is poisoning the people, and especially the youth?

It would be too much to expect this committee to deal either honestly or adequately with that question. But the people themselves, the parents and community leaders, and the representatives of organized labor will have to pay attention to this problem and strive for its solution.

The Worker is herewith opening its columns to those who have ideas on the proper solution for the TV problem. We invite your letters.



In Sports, TV Puts Its Best Foot Forward

By LESTER RODNEY

"SPORTS IS THE best thing on television. I wouldn't give two cents for the rest of it."

In one form or another this is an opinion you can hear any day in the week from people who saved their dough to invest in one of the magic boxes with the screen in front.

There are two reasons for this widespread sentiment:

1. With some exceptions, most of the other stuff that comes over TV is pretty awful junk, third rate murder mysteries, old movies which weren't much good at the time and have hardly improved with age, slushy soap operas, all full of the most obnoxious commercials which never let you relax and enjoy what might be reasonably passable, and very little of it reflecting the real life of the average American. (Or DOES your wife go about a billion dollar Hollywood kitchen with a low cut gown on ordinary week days?)

2. Sports on TV has its faults, but it's still sports. That is, it's the Lions against the Browns in football, the Cards against the Cubs in baseball, Archie Moore against Joey Maxim in boxing, etc. etc. And to someone who likes sports, and to many who are seeing sports for the first time, well, that's money's worth! It's kind of nice to sit back in your own easy chair, kick off the shoes, light a pipe, munch an apple and wait for the kickoff of the big game, or the gong opening round one, or the tapoff of the big basketball game...

On the other hand sports television does not escape the spoiling touch of big business ownership and control. Every once in a while a big event comes up which is kept off the air to collect a selected TV theatre at fabulous prices... like the Rocky Marciano - Jersey Joe Walcott heavyweight title fight. In college football they black out all but one "game of the day" which may not be of interest to all parts of the land. In pro football, if Detroit is playing, for example, they black out the game in the Detroit area so as to make fans come out and buy tickets.

Watch out for an attempt to work out some rigamortale where you'll have to drop money into the set to see a game. The big TV outfits are talking about that

now. Meanwhile 21 million TV set owners like most of the sports they see. And it's sure better than the murder stuff for the kids, even if some sports programs for kids on how to play various games, how to bat, pitch etc. are sorely missing.

Boxing comes over best. It's two men in a small area and you don't miss a thing. Here is the way I would rate the four major TV sports for the closeness to the real thing: 1. boxing. 2. Basketball. 3. Football. 4. Baseball. The big gap is between 3 and 4, for our national pastime is still not really close to being captured by the mere picture of the pitcher and batter. Basketball is wonderful, with a smaller area to cover and fewer men than baseball and football. In many cases TV shows you the real sharp underneath passwork better than you could see it from most seats in the actual arena.

No, we did not mention "wrestling". This monstrosity is not a sport and is certainly not wrestling. It's a vulgar vaudeville show with the finish all fixed in advance.

But on the whole, like the man said at the beginning of this thing, sports is the best thing on television. Let's be thankful for little favors!

ROSENBERGS

(Continued from Page 7)
soft and gray and white, float lazily overhead."

About once every five weeks the Rosenbergs see their children. They are brought to the death house by Emanuel H. Bloch, their attorney. For days and weeks before the event the Rosenbergs write back and forth about it, planning each minute of the approaching visit.

There is only one hour to accomplish so much. "Be sure," Julius wrote his wife before one visit, "to comfort our big fellow about his troubles with his handwriting."

They meet in the conference room at the death house and the main object of the parents is to cheer their children and reassure them. Julius tells them jokes and sometimes sees the fright disappear from their eyes and hears them laugh. The family has always liked music and sometimes they sing together. Ethel Rosenberg has never wept once when the boys were there.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Inspiration

ONE BRISK AUTUMN day David Rubinoff, a violinist, was driving from South Dakota to Peoria, Illinois, to give a concert. On the way he turned on his automobile radio and listened to a sermon delivered by Dr. L. L. Dunnington of Iowa City. Dr. Dunnington gave an anti-Communist sermon. (Surprise!)

Then, according to the news service dispatch, Rubinoff was so overwhelmed with inspiration that he headed his car for Iowa City, sought out Dr. Dunnington, and insisted on playing the fiddle before the congregation. Following the sermon, Rubinoff played Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life before 1,200 persons.

Well, this is a dangerous business. Can you imagine what would happen if every anti-Communist sermon delivered from a pulpit inspired a fiddler to

whip out his fiddle and play Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life? The din would be indescribable. Copies of Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life, arranged for the violin, would sell by the thousands, the paper and printing industries would experience an unprecedented boom, and the threat of an economic slump would disappear.

Where do pianists come in on all this? I think that pianists should be assigned to editorial writers. Every time an anti-Communist editorial appears, some pianist should whip out his piano and play Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life. In fact, every aspect of the current government foreign policy should have a musician attached to make it sweeter, if possible. It's only fitting that each Congressman should have an electric guitarist who can burst into music after each statement of policy.

Now what if it worked in reverse? What if, every time a violinist played Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life, someone delivered an anti-Communist sermon? I see

trouble ahead if this thing gets out of hand.

We must examine the matter further. Why did Rubinoff choose to play Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life? What is the mystery?

Perhaps Rubinoff was wondering why Eisenhower went to Korea. Maybe that is the mystery of life. Or maybe Rubinoff was puzzled about Indo-China. France spends more on the war in Indo-China than she receives in Marshall Plan aid from the Truman government. But the Truman government won't let France pull out of the Indo-Chinese war. This is another sweet mystery of life. Let Rubinoff fiddle with that one.

I wonder whether Rubinoff's action had anything to do with free publicity. (Cynical me!)

Time was when love, beauty, loyalty, heroism, and similar sentiments provided the inspiration for music-makers. Times have changed. Now it's maximum profits.

Liberte Crew Struck Blow for Liberty

WORLD OPPOSITION to this government's pro-fascist immigration and naturalization policies, intensified last week by the defiance of screening provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act by the crew of the French liner Liberte, will be centered on the 83rd Congress which opens this week.

The law will directly affect 11 million naturalized Americans and 3 million non-citizens living in the U. S.

Demands for repeal of the law, provisions of which became effective on Dec. 24, and were dramatized by the Liberte incident, came from widely diverse areas.

THE FRENCH LINE, owners of the Liberte, announced on the ship's sailing that it would not permit U. S. Immigration officers to sail with the ship to screen its crew. The action came after 271 members of the crew chose to spend Christmas aboard ship rather than submit to the screening.

Pointing out that Great Britain, France, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Italy had formally protested to Washington Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) sharply attacked the law last Thursday. Estimating that 1,000,000 seamen would be affected by the screening provisions alone, Celler declared that the immigration provisions would open the doors of the United States to thousands of Fascists, Nazis, and Falangists while barring entry to most of our wartime allies. Celler also strongly condemned the provisions for concentration camps for persons awaiting deportation as well as the racist immigration quotas which "avowedly discriminates against peoples from Italy, France and Spain as well as those who have been born in Poland and Hungary".

THE NATIONAL CIO publication, Economic Outlook, devoted its whole November issue to the law under the headline: "McCarran Immigration Law Violates American Traditions".

He Told Off the Steel Trust on Company Time

U. S. Steel tries to lull its employees with movies on paid time, but a Negro stock worker shows up its jimcrow policies.

By MAC HUGHES

GARY, Ind.

U. S. STEEL is currently spending a quarter of a million dollars here to convince the 20,000 employees in its Gary Works that they live in the best of all possible worlds.

But there's at least one blast furnace worker who is not only skeptical but bold enough to say so.

For the past several weeks, a series of four hour-length movies have been shown in the Plant Superintendent's garage and other points throughout the sprawling works.

TO THESE MOVIES, employees have been herded in groups on company time. So intent is management on exposing every worker to the treatment that employees whose jobs do not permit taking time out to see the films after hours—at time-and-a-half.

Theme of the movies is that capitalism is really the brotherhood of man, and that management, as an equal partner with labor, has no interest but to fulfill society's needs.

The workers dozed through these generalities and collected their hour's pay. Nothing much happened—until eager-beaver lecturer decided to embroider a bit on the prepared text.

IT HAPPENED as the blast furnace workers were viewing the section of the film dealing with constitutional liberties. As Lincoln's likeness faded from the screen, the lecturer picked up his mimeographed outline and ad-

ressed the Negro and white furnace workers.

"Everybody agrees that all Americans have equal rights and opportunities?" he queried.

A middle-aged Negro, who works in the drafty, damp blast furnace stockhouse, lifted his hand for recognition.

"No," he enunciated clearly.

"No? No...?" the lecturer floundered, "Watta you mean by that?"

"We Negro people don't have

equal rights any place," the stockhouse worker declared. "Right here in this department we're discriminated against."

He pinpointed the lecturer with an index finger. "You know that as well as I do!"

"Well... Let's get on to the next point," the lecturer said hurriedly, flipping the pages of his prepared talk.

SUNDAY FORUM presents
"MARXISM AND PSYCHIATRY"
Speakers:
Joseph Nahem
Francis H. Bartlett
Sunday, Jan. 4th
At 3:15 P.M.
Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00
(1/2 Price for Students)
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.
WA 9-1000

BOOKINGS OPEN FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
We're 2 blocks off Times
Square—within easy reach
Call or see us for
Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays,
Movies, Dances, Banquets,
Meetings or Wedding Receptions
Yugoslav American Home
405 W. 41 Street — LO 4-8356

Thanks
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
For Courageously Upholding
Our American Traditions

We Invite
All Your Friends
to a RECEPTION for
You and Pettis Perry,
Celebrating his 56th birthday
SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 2 p. m.
HOTEL BREVOORT
Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue
Great Speakers — Great Entertainers
will be there. Cocktails and refreshments for \$1.25 admission
CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE
401 Broadway, N. Y., Room 604. CO 7-4936

STALIN

(Continued from Page 4)

ian public opinion as few things have done since the Korean armistice negotiations started a year and a half ago." The Stalin replies were in the "feature position" in French and British newspapers. The Arab-Asian bloc spokesman in Cairo "greeted them".

The press of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, as well as the official radios of those countries, prominently featured Stalin's replies. Pyongyang and Peking radio broadcast them continuously.

IN MOSCOW, foreign diplomats—"largely representative of the so-called middle or third force nations"—expressed the hope that Eisenhower would accept the opportunity offered by Stalin. (N. Y. Times, 12/26-27). It was noted that Stalin had not changed his thesis, notwithstanding the worsening of relations with the United States, that peaceful co-existence of the two countries was both "possible and necessary". Moreover, it was pointed out that Stalin has favored a meeting with Truman in January 1949. There had been some fairly specific proposals on the Moscow side, but it turned out that on Mr. Truman's side there was something less than an actual desire to meet with Mr. Stalin or even to enter into talks about a meeting." (N. Y. Times, 12/26).

FREE UNIONIST

LOUISVILLE (EP).—A criminal court-jury found James L. Wright not guilty of throwing rocks at scab autos during the 3-month UE strike at the International Harvester Co. plant here.

NEGROES SUE

MIAMI (FP). — Barred from membership in the all-white United Assn. of Plumbers (AFL) three Negro plumbers sued the city of Miami for the right to work at their trade.

You're Dining
(on steak that is)
with
Chas. J. Hendley
and the other Publishers
and Stockholders of the
Daily Worker and Worker
January 9th at the
YUGOSLAV HALL
405 W. 41st St.

We invite our readers to join us in honoring our publishers. . . .

Cost a mere \$2.50 for a
(terrific) steak dinner
leading unionists, artists,
professionals and others
will be there.

DON'T MISS IT . . .
We'll be seeing
you there
THE STAFF

A Musical & Dramatic Presentation
In Celebration of the
50th Anniversary of the poem inscribed on the Statue of Liberty — Emma Lazarus' world renowned poem of welcome to immigrants.
The Golden Lamp
directed by
Howard DaSilva
MORRIS CARNOVSKY
PEARL Primus Dancers
NADYN BREWER Concert Artist
JEWISH CHORUS
PEOPLE'S Directed by Maurice Rauch
JEWISH DANCE GROUPS
SCHOOLS Directed by Edith Segal
Luba Rymer
Sat. Jan. 17 8:30 P.M.
Carnegie Hall 57 St., & 7th Ave.
Tickets \$1.25 to \$2.00
Emma Lazarus Claps of New York
100 5th Ave., N.Y. 10. CHelsea 3-3040

WANTED
Former Students of Jacob
'Pop' Mindel, his friends and
Neighbors, to attend the Con-
cert-Banquet in his honor
JAN. 10 at 8:30 p.m.
Allerton Community Center
683 Allerton Ave. Bronx
Reservations \$2.50
Call CO 7-4936 for reservations
Citizens Emergency Defense
Conference—401 Broadway, N. Y.

EXTENDED BY POPULAR DEMAND!
Exhibition of HUNGARIAN FOLK
ARTS and PHOTOGRAPHY
to January 18th, 1953
137 W. 52nd St., 2nd floor 2-5 and 7-10 p.m. daily
daily at 3 and 8 Recorded choral concerts
Admission .30c
BELA BARTOK ARTS ASSOCIATION

What's on
SATURDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "My Little Chickadee" with W. C. Fields and Mae West, Master and Mistress of the broad farce Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
Brooklyn
Come to a party and help send off Washington Clemency delegation for the Rosenbergs. Entertainment free food. Sat. Jan. 3 at 9 p.m. 375 Amboy St., B'klyn. ground floor. Brownsville. E. N. Y. Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs. Contr. \$1.
SUNDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "My Little Chickadee" with W. C. Fields and Mae West, Master and Mistress of the broad farce Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

farce Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
SUNDAY FORUM presents "Marxism and Psychiatry" with speakers: Joseph Nahem and Francis H. Bartlett on Sunday, Jan. 4th at 3:15 p.m. Refreshments, Contr. \$1 (50 cents for students) at Jefferson School of Social Science, 576 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) NYC.
Brooklyn
GEORGE MORRIS, Labor editor will speak on Labor's prospective under the new administration Sun. Jan 4th 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.
Coming
BE SURE AND HOLD SAT. JAN. 17TH open for the grand and gad-about affair of the year. Everybody will be there. How about you?
DON'T MISS a round-table discussion on "The American Road to Socialism" with Discussion panel: Howard Selsam, Dollie Mason, Myer Weiss and Audience Participation on Thursday evening, Jan 8, at 8:15 p.m. Free Admission. Refreshments at Jefferson School of Social Science, 576 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).
RESERVE MARCH 21 for Mature Friends his Spring Dance at Yugoslav American Home. Featuring Laura Duncan, Lea Pine and Jerry Malcom's orchestra.
The best and largest collection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of delicacies, Italian-American, Mexican, Open till past midnight, 200 East 10th Street, NYC. GRamercy 5-5000 John Farnham, Prop.

'He even had nightmares about them'

There's tragedy in the comic books by which a multi-million dollar business is feeding the children crime, horror, violence and war.

By BILL CAHN
(From the UE News)

There's tragedy in comics today.

And it's not only the villain that gets it in the neck. The kids who buy and read many of the alleged "comic" books today are in grave danger, too.

So bad has become the state of affairs that a special House committee has been compelled by popular opinion to look into the paper-covered book situation.

The investigation has, thus far, discussed before it several publishers—including the publisher of The Saturday Evening Post—who make fancy profits from lurid books and magazines which sold 500,000 copies in the last two years.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

On Dec. 9 the House committee was told a tragic example of how crime and war comics influence youngsters.

A Detroit mother testified how her son, Robert, 17, now facing a murder charge, began "talking like the hoodlums" in the comic books.

"We definitely feel," the heartbroken mother stated, "that these books were a contributing factor—if not more than that. He even had nightmares about them."

The lad, and three other youths are on trial in Pontiac, Mich., charged with stabbing a gasoline station attendant to death in an attempted hold-up.

One publisher of such books told the House committee: "We are satisfying a great hunger for reading and in so doing are adding materially to education, literacy and literary appreciation of all walks of life in this country."

Because these comics and paper-books—available at every stand and corner drug store—feature crime, war and sex, the readership is large. This does not mean that readers necessarily demand this type of reading.

GLORIFY WAR

The fact is, opponents of these books point out, everything is done by the publishers to make it easy and tempting for young readers to obtain blood-thirsty, war-glorifying reading matter.

Nothing, of course, is said by these publishers that they make huge profits from such publications and cover this up by using "patriotism" and "education" as an excuse.

Included among the publishers involved in the investigation was none other than the Curtis Publishing Co., which publishes the Saturday Evening Post. It was the Saturday Evening Post which recently printed a smear article against UE.

BIG BUSINESS SPREADS POISON

At its last convention, UE delegates representing 320,000 men and women, stated: "Big business monopolies seek through organs of propaganda to spread confusion, disunity and poison aimed at and against the people. . . ."

"The lies are," UE stated, "about unionism, about working people, about the minorities, about the policies of employers, about politicians, about foreign nations, about profits, about every phase of activity which affects the pocketbooks of big business."

"Understanding the purpose of these lies and the drive to capture the minds of the American people, we in labor especially must forge the weapons to beat back this drive."

There was a time when young America was reared on such books as Horatio Alger, the Rover Boys and Frank Merriwell. Whatever weaknesses such books had, they—at least—did not give encouragement to crime, violence and war.

The bloodthirsty books and comics issued today can be counteracted. People should demand of their Congressmen that the committee investigating act to bar crime and war-encouraging publications from reaching our young people.

Furthermore, UE workers should make the greatest possible use of materials which tell young people the facts about constructive life free from crime and war.

UE's children's books, "Chug Chug" and "Who Does the Work" are available to UE members as a step in the right direction.

The fight for unionism, security against the company attack and for peace are just as exciting as the junk being sold them today. And a lot more useful.



(Text and illustration by courtesy of UE News, Journal of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers)

Children's Literature of High Quality

Children's classics are published in editions of hundreds of thousands in the Soviet Union today.

SOVIET CHILDREN find books their best friends. Where before the October Revolution very few children's books were published in editions of more than three or five thousand copies, today they come out in issues of hundreds of thousands. Eager purchasers are found for all books published. Since the founding of the Soviet State some 40,000 titles went to press.

Maxim Gorky is considered the father of Soviet juvenile literature. He initiated the establishment of the State Publishers of Juvenile Literature, a children's publishing house. It enlists the services of all outstanding writers of children's books, leading illustrators and scientists. This publishing house is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. It issues 50,000,000 copies of children's books yearly. The other republics have their own publishing houses which add to the output of children's books.

Children's literature is not intended to serve merely utilitarian ends in a category apart from literature with high artistic standards. Juvenile literature is an integral part of literature as a whole and is faced with the same creative problems confronting writers, artists, actors, musicians, etc. Authors do not write "down" to children. The book is considered a true work of art with no allowance made for "age"—no lowering of artistic standards. As a result, adults read such books with interest. But at the same time the book is written so that it is thoroughly comprehensible to children.

The following is indicative of the contents of children's literature: history of the earth, formation of metals, minerals and fertile soil, stories about the chemistry of air, physical and chemical reaction of water, construction of hydro-electric plants, attempts to harness air currents, origin of man, history of human thought and labor, conquest of

fire. These topics were suggested by Gorky. He also suggested fairy tales, telling of labor's achievements, the yearning of the plain people for happiness.

The poet Mayakovsky also devoted his talents to poems for children. He strove to inspire in them patriotism, respect for human labor and contempt for those who oppress workers. Via humor, he dealt with problems of conduct, morality and the acquisition of knowledge.

Children do not confine their reading to works written expressly for them. "The Making of a Hero" by Ostrovsky, "The Young Guard" by Fadeyev, and Boris Polevoy's "A Story about a Real Man" are among many books for adults that are widely read by the younger generation.

The post-war output of juvenile literature continues the tradition set by Gorky. It reflects developments in the USSR. Titles of some of the more re-

cent works are Comrades to Help You, Marching in Step, Vitya Maleyev at Home and at School, On the Banks of the Sevan, Lights down the River, The Greater Volga, Vast Spaces, Tales of Friendship, River in the Desert, Dreams Come True, Song of Peace, Honor in Youth and For a Land of Plenty.

Children's libraries also contain works of Obruchev, Fersman and M. Ilyin. Ilyin "Moscow Has a Plan" popularizes human achievement. Other books contain fantastic stories based on science, and still others deal with the world of tomorrow. "Travels into the World of Tomorrow" by Vasily Zakharchenko takes the reader from the moon to the depths of our planet.

Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gogol, Hugo, Dickens, Jack London, Longfellow, Mark Twain and Shakespeare are read by the youngsters.

During the spring school holiday, an annual "Week of Children's Books" is held. During this "Week" illustrators, writers, scientists, etc., visit children in school, libraries and Houses of Young Pioneers, to discuss with them the books they read.

The Children's Book Center in Moscow boasts a bibliographical department that can supply any material published on the subject of juvenile literature from the 18th century to date. The center holds conferences at which readers discuss and criticize books. It also holds public readings of new works.

Soviet juvenile literature is written to inculcate in children a love of life, truth and justice and to teach them to carry on the fight for a better future for all mankind.

From Digest of Soviet News, September, 1952 (issued by American-Russian Institute of Los Angeles, Calif.)

Labor-Congress

(Continued from Page 2)

- Revision of the tax system to an "ability-to-pay" and "genuinely progressive" basis and other reforms that would exempt most of the lower incomes.
- Expansion and improvement of the social security system and

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case offers

"THE ROSENBERGS MUST LIVE"

a long-playing (28 minute) dramatic recording

unparalleled masterpiece of dramatic art

suitable for house gatherings public meetings-radio broadcasts

(Price: \$4.00 incl. postage)

Obtainable from:

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N. Y. 18
BRyant 9-9694

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

TWO YOUNG WOMEN want 3rd to share village apt. Own room, all conveniences, real fireplace. Call CH 2-5951 evenings.

WILL SHARE four-room apt. All privileges. Private entrance. Located in village. Call anytime AL 4-7192.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

BURLET now, optional renew lease in September, new 1 1/2, east of Village, rent now paying \$85, but completely modern, tile bath, elevator, incinerator, some furniture included free. Phone GRamercy 3-0802.

APPLIANCES

VACUUM CLEANERS—Rated best by Independent Consumers Research Orgn. Reg. #78.50. Spec. \$54.95. 10-Day Trial Period. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. bet. 13th and 14th Sts. GR 3-7819. 30-minute free parking.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9x12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1908 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 157th St.).

SERVICES (Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAvarre 8-5344. ES 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPICE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7304.

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-8000.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
28 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-0444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

resistance to all reforms to undermine it.

- Establishment through federal action of higher standards for occupations, health and safety and provision of far more adequate disability compensation.

- Development of great conservation, hydro-electric power and flood control projects patterned on TVA.

- A higher minimum wage and strengthening of the Fair Labor Standards Law.

IN ADDITION to the agreement on the civil rights program there is also much agreement on the issues affecting civil liberties. This includes:

- Unanimous condemnation of the racist McCarran-Walter Immigration Law with its repeal the most widespread demand, but the AFL favoring an effort to amend it. There is certainly a basis for

immediate common action on a minimum program.

- Unanimous condemnation of the McCarran Internal Security Bill as a weapon that can be used against all labor.

- Unanimous condemnation of past and new thought-control legislation in the offing (with the CIO and some AFL affiliates rapping the Smith Act) and the assorted screening practices used against government employees, maritime and other workers.

THE ABOVE are only some of the major points of this program. Each of its sections is spelled out in considerable detail in official resolutions passed by the organizations of labor. They add up to a vast program of expenditures and employment for peace, in place of the false "prosperity" based on destruction and war. Any family of America's small-income people can see its interests reflected in it. The big question is whether the leaders of labor will push this program, which their own unions adopted, or still give preference to billions for armaments and war.

WRIT BARS STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—Federal judge Knight extended a temporary order banning a CIO strike at American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y. plant.

In Loving Memory of

JOE SHAVELSON

Who died Jan. 10, 1951

Courageous fighter for peace and justice

CLARA and the Children

In memory of our Beloved

HUSBAND

and

FATHER

a life-long fighter for a happier future

PAULINE and SONS

BRIEHL'S

Walkin, Ulster County, N. Y.

PHONE 2-2214

Scenic Country • Pleasant Informality

Recreation Hall

Indoor and Outdoor Games and Sports

Wholesome Food

Adults Only

Open All Year

Reasonable Rates

Write for Folder

CAMP MIDVALE

Nature Friends Adult Interracial Camp

(only 1 hour, 35 miles from N. Y. City)

OPEN EVERY WEEK-END

\$6.00 for 4 meals & sleeping

Winter sports • Ping Pong • Folk

dancing • Television lounge

Private rooms for families

Midvale, N. J. — Telephone 2-1100

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works
and Sheet Metal Works

NEW
CORES

Made on
Premises

Overheated Radiators

Cleaned and Repaired

724 E. 11th ST. CA 8-

New York City 4480

JANUARY
LINEN
SALE

our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs

Vector Laboratories

217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686

New York & N. Y.

Sales • Installation • Service

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 6)

strained accents of the prosecution showed. While they warned the court not to heed the questioning of the world because that would be "a signal" for "a new wave of espionage," Emanuel Bloch profoundly stirred a packed courtroom with his impassioned plea for "wisdom" and "calmer judgment." He noted that America's closest friends in Europe, in France, Britain and Italy, were urging clemency in the face of the vast protest and uneasy feeling shared by millions "from the left, center and the right."

"Why is it," he asked, "that this case has aroused the world? What is it that prompts 15 members of the Israeli government to cable me a protest at your sentence? I ask you to think, think. Do not follow the path of Judge Thayer. Do not let the world think that America is taking this path."

Thayer was the judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Both were later found to be innocent after being executed.

THE TWO INNOCENT Rosenbergs sent a personal petition to the court which must stir the soul of humankind. Replying to the persistent demand of the government and the court that they "confess" Ethel and Julius writing from the death house at Sing Sing prison, said:

"We are innocent, as we have

Creative Writing

New Class Forming

For those who wish a day-time class, a group will meet Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m., Jan. 6, 1953, at 111 W. 88 St. Apt. 3-F. Tuition: \$10 for course of five weekly 2-hour sessions, covering versification to journalism.

Instructor:

DR. OAKLEY JOHNSON

TR 7-7026

(Phone before noon or in evening)

proclaimed and maintained from the time of our arrest. This is the whole truth. To forsake this truth is to pay too high a price even for the priceless gift of life—for life thus purchased we could not live out in dignity and self-respect."

On Jan. 5, clemency delegations from all over America will be in Washington, D. C. to visit Congressmen, Truman and top officials.

Only 7 Days Left!

IT'S TIME TO GO TO SCHOOL AGAIN

ANNOUNCING THE 1953 WINTER TERM OF THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL

78 Ten-Week Courses

Here are a few of the

Economic and

Political Courses:

Introduction to Marxism with:

Dorsey A. Wilkerson

David Goldway

Henry Klein

Stella Zahn

Yvonne Gregory

Yolanda Wilkerson

Political Economy I with

Robert Alpert

Albert Prago

Donald Amter

The Negro Question with

Dollie Mason

Alice Citron

Charles Alexander

Louise Jeffers

Donald Amter

Also other courses offered in History,

Philosophy, Science, Literature, Language, Writing and Art Workshops.

Registration Now Going On

Classes begin January 12.

Don't Delay — Register

Early — Bring your shop-

mates and friends.

Catalogs available in office

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

of SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

(Cor. 10th St.)

WA 9-1600

Featuring — OLD AGE

HOSPITAL EXPENSE PROTECTION

AGES 60 - 80

PAYS \$10 PER DAY — FOR 30 DAYS

COVERS SICKNESS OR ACCIDENT

INCLUDES SURGICAL EXPENSES UP TO \$100

INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

X-ray — Oxygen Tent — Drugs — Penicillin, Etc., Up to \$100

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED

Any Hospital

30 Days Care (Room & Board) \$300.00

Surgical Expense 100.00

Miscellaneous Expense 100.00

\$500.00

Premiums

\$53.50 Annually • \$27.50 Semi-Annual • \$13.75 Quarterly

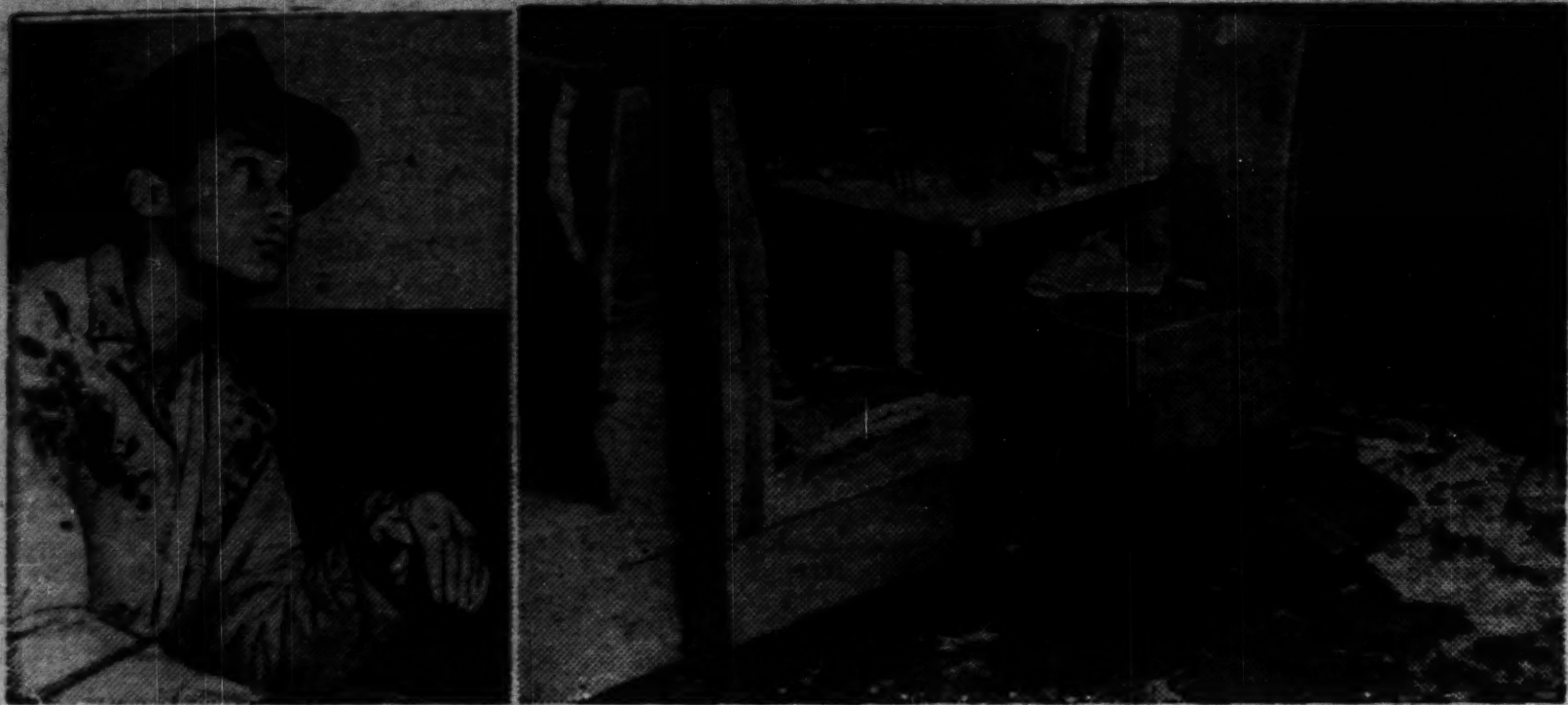
Phone — Write — Call

BRODSKY INSURANCE

799 BROADWAY (corner 11th St.)

Phone: GR 5-3826

N. Y., N. Y.



Victim and debris of bombing of the crowded Royal Flush Bar and Grill. Esterbar Milendez sits with an injured arm and blood-spattered shirt after getting first aid.

Puerto Ricans Are Victims as Racists Toss Grenade in Bar

AT 1 A.M. DEC. 23, the Royal Flush Bar & Grill at 103rd St. and Columbus Avenue was crowded with patrons bent on holiday cheer. Fifteen minutes later, the bar was a shambles. Three 19-year-olds, on leave from the armed forces, had hurled a grenade and flare into the throng. Thirteen persons, mostly Puerto Ricans, required hospital treatment; Marine Sgt. Eugene McDermott, who threw the grenade; Air Force Sgt. Mark Sutter and Navy sailor Patrick Shanahan didn't get far in their getaway cab which had waited for them outside the Royal Flush Bar. Sutter and Shanahan were held for arson, but McDermott died shortly after being shot by Patrolman Vincent Beckles whom he'd slashed with a five-inch hunting knife.

Newspapers briefly acknowledged, if at all, that the bombing had been planned by the trio because they wanted to "show these 'Sp---cs something.' And in the hubbub of the Christmas season, the senseless, wanton act of racist violence swiftly left the front-pages.

BUT THE BOMBING of the Royal Flush was not an inexplicable incident for the upper west side. It has its origins in the poverty of the people, the crowded housing conditions, the lack of opportunity for the youth.

These same conditions provided Joe McWilliams, the street corner Streicher of Christian Front days, with audiences as well as storm troopers in this neighborhood.

Since World War II, this West Side community originally inhabit-

ed by Irish-Americans has been a steady influx of Puerto Rican workers and their families. The Irish-American workers have their problems of frozen wages and soaring prices, but the Puerto Ricans bear a double burden. For them housing even of the worst sort is available only at intolerably high rents. At their jobs they suffer a vicious discrimination which is reflected in the miserably small weekly pay they receive when they do work.

TO THE NORTH of this area lies the Morningside Heights-Columbia University community in which the Rockefellers have heavy interests.

Writing in the Winter 1950-51 issue of the International House Review, David Rockefeller said:

"It must be said in all frankness that it was largely the realization that Morningside Heights was surrounded by an underprivileged area which was spreading its effects into the very heart of Morningside Heights, itself, which caused the institutions to bestir themselves."

The Rockefeller interests and their associates did bestir themselves. They wanted neither the underprivileged Irish-Americans, nor the Puerto Ricans nor the Negroes as neighbors. The result was that the real estate interests have sought to pit one group against the other.

IN CONTRAST, the ALP clubs and West Side Tenant Councils have been building unity movements among Puerto Rican, Negro, Jewish and Irish tenants against gouging landlords. A landlord at 179 W. 101 St., only a couple of

blocks from the Royal Flush Bar and Grill, who tried to evict a Puerto Rican found that a majority of his tenants, mostly Irish, joined the Puerto Rican family in opposition to the eviction.

An important part of the strategy of the real estate interests was to publicize through the New York World Telegram and the Hearst press a hysterical series of articles on a "crime wave" in the upper West Side.

CRIME there certainly is, and the story of juvenile delinquency in this community is not pleasant to relate. But it is not more prevalent among Negroes and Puerto Rican youth than among the Irish-American kids, which is exactly contrary to what the World Telegram and the real estate interests have tried to convey.

White middle class organizations moved, in response to this hysterical and false propaganda, to raise a cry for "vigilante committees" and as late as Dec. 29, Chief of Detectives George A. Loures announced that 97 policemen had just completed a detective training course in preparation for assignment to the upper West Side to cope with what one of these organizations called "a condition of shocked fear."

THE American Labor Party and the tenants councils in the area, challenged this line as one which would encourage racist violence and police brutality.

For clearly more police officers are not an answer to the problems of the upper West Side youth.

Neither are the phony "slum clearance" projects which tear down the tenements only to replace them with Manhattantowns with apartments for the well-to-do renting at \$40 a room.

The answer as Mrs. Constance Heyworth, a tenants leader, pointed out, is in a united community of Negro, Puerto Ricans, Irish Americans and all resisting the Rockefeller drive, working together for decent housing, health facilities, recreation facilities, and working and living conditions without discrimination. There must be jobs for the young people as well as their parents, with decent pay to meet the rising cost of living, and with rent control that really protects the tenants.

Union Members Spread Worker

New York unionists are getting set for one of the most intensive campaigns in recent years to spread the Daily Worker and Worker among the organized workers of the city.

The campaign, under the leadership of the Trade Union Freedom of the Press Committee, will be spelled out and organized at a conference of members of the committee and other supporters of The Worker on Jan. 15 at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

The conference will be addressed by John Pittman, foreign affairs editor of The Worker.

LABOR UNITY IS KEY

Tough Problems Posed at Albany

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE 1953 LEGISLATURE with its overwhelming Republican majority convenes Wednesday noon to hear Gov. Thomas Dewey. Labor spokesmen, educators, welfare authorities and consumers girding for an onslaught against minimum social safeguards which face threat of further emasculation by next April.

Despite this grim prospect CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and Independent unions, through their respective legislative representatives, expressed confidence that resistance by labor would stymie some of the ram-rod proposals now being cooked up by Big Business in Albany.

Here are some of the major issues facing the workers and the people generally, in the state as the Legislature gets under way:

1. **Workmen's Compensation.** As revealed first by the Worker more than a month ago, a concerted effort will be made in both houses to cripple the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry at New York City hearings last November approvingly heard state commissioners urge a "stiffer" attitude toward disability benefits under the guise of "re-cruiting" new industry to the state. Government spokesmen made it clear that the purported "high rates" imposed on employers for Workmen's Compensation were a "liability" in attracting business from outside areas.

THIS REPORTER is in a position to know that a "study" on Workmen's Compensation, similar to the "study" made in 1950 of the Unemployment Insurance, which resulted in the enactment of the vicious Hughes-Brees Law the following year, is already part of the Republican legislative strategy.

This "study" will result, unless checked by an aroused and united labor movement, in a series of laws tightening eligibility, reducing benefits, circumscribing the rights of workers to medical treatment and their free choice of doctors, and curtailing the length of benefit periods.

That labor is aware of this threat is evident in the increasing pressure put on Republican and Democratic leaders to block the impending measure.

They argue that from Jan. 1 through Sept. 30, 1952, there were 631,000 industrial accidents in the state, as admitted by the Workmen's Compensation Board. Many of these injuries occurred in war production industries, through speed-up and the use of highly dangerous chemicals and plastic substances used in armament production. Labor is demanding a drive to enforce and increase in-

dustrial safety regulations.

2. **Repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law.** A major target of CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and Independent Unions, the \$600,000,000 steal of Unemployment Insurance enacted in 1951 and written by the giant trusts of the state, will once again become a crucial issue this year. One provision—that requiring a 20-minimum employment period within the past 52-week period to be eligible for benefits—has created havoc in dozens of industries. In the entertainment field, in the fur, millinery, garment and other seasonal trades, this provision has brought hunger to thousands of jobless workers who have been unable to get insurance.

To top it all, the hundreds of millions in tax rebates to corporations maintaining "a steady employment" shifts the jobless aid tax burden to the small companies and gives the trusts a tax-free concession in payrolls in addition to making it a disguised profit.

With the defeat of Sen. William J. Bianchi, sponsor of the repeal measure last year, there is no member of the Legislature, other than Brooklyn Democrat Bernard Austin and Bronx Democrat Louis Peck, both Assemblymen, and maybe Brooklyn Democratic Senator Fred G. Moritt, who can be relied on to take even minimum initiative to reflect labor's united demand for repeal of this \$600,000,000 'steal' of unemployment insurance.

THESE TWO ISSUES dominate labor's interest in the 1953 Legislature and only the most insistent united effort on their part, backed up by militant pressure from the rank and file, can change the gloomy picture being drawn up in Albany.

Other key legislative struggles will be rent control which expires on June 30, 1953, made more acute by a report from an authoritative Republican leader that he will move to "relax" the present inadequate controls; the State Budget with demands for increased aid to the cities, a \$600,000,000 school bond issue for construction and modernization, increase of the Moore Formula for education from \$6.75 per child to \$12, expansion of the constitutional limitations on realty taxation from the present two to three percent with exemptions for small homeowners, and an end to the policy of deliberate underassessment of Big Business and commercial properties.

THE TEACHERS, spearheaded by the Teachers Union, will put up a vigorous campaign for a Little Wagner Act to guarantee teachers the right to join unions of their own choosing.

Publishers of Daily Worker to Be Honored at Dinner Jan. 9

Publishers of The Worker will be tended a dinner by the staff of the paper and by many of its readers Friday evening to celebrate the first anniversary of their taking over publication of the paper.

The steak dinner will be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

The publishers include the world-renowned novelist Howard Fast; fur worker Joseph Dermer ruff and Rev. Eliot White.

who is president of the publishing company; garment worker Alex Kolkin; fur worker Vincent Provanzano; retired teacher Charles J. Hendley, secretary-treasurer of the publishing firm; writers Anna Rochester and Richard O. Boyer; Grace Hutchins of Labor Research Association; Drs. Arnold Donawa and Ulysses Campbell; Helen Alfred, social worker; Susan Woodfast; fur worker Joseph Dermer ruff and Rev. Eliot White.

A Very Special Occasion

SUNDAY, JAN. 11 — 3 - 6 P.M.

Reception in Honor of

Negro Leaders Under Attack

GREET: Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit (M. C.)
Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Paul Robeson, Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry, William L. Patterson,
Rev. Edward McGowan and Other
Prominent Guests

ENTERTAINMENT—Featuring Bill Robinson,
Louise Jeffers, Nadyne Brewer, Mary Middleton, & Others

REFRESHMENTS

UNITED MUTUAL AUDITORIUM
310 LENOX AVENUE, N.Y.C.

Donation: One Dollar Reservations Accepted
Call: PR 8-2057 or NE 8-4067

Aspx: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP
1000 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

